

THE LIGHT OF FAITH:

AND,
WAY OF HOLINESSE.

Shewing

What to believe, and for what to
strive together, earnestly contend,
and suffer for in this contending age.

And how to live in all estates, condi-
tions, and degrees of relation, accor-
ding to this faith.

*In both, delivering (as neere as might be, in the
life of Scripture phrase:) only things necessary,
as we meane to be saved, and avoiding
utterly things arbitrary, that dis-
tract, rather then direct
a Christian.*

*Collected out of holy Scripture by an unworthy labourer in
Gods vineyard, RICHARD BIFIELD
Pastor in Long-Ditton, in Surrey. Bifield*
Esa. 35. 8.

*And an high way shall be there, and a way, and it shall be called
the way of Holinesse: the unclean shall not passe over it, but it shall
be for those: the way for my men, though-fools, shall not erre therein.*

London, Printed by T. H. for Ph. Stephens, and
Ch. Meredith, 1630.

THE
HISTORICAL
AND
GEOGRAPHICAL

DESCRIPTION OF THE

WEST INDIES

IN THE

SEVENTEENTH CENTURY

BY

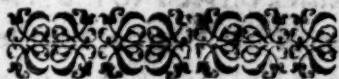
JOHN HARRISON

OF THE

WEST INDIES

LONDON

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V
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b
"



TO
THE RIGHT
Worshipfull and re-
ligious Knight, my most
bountifull Patrone, *Sr. Tho-
mas Euclin*, and to the vertu-
ous Lady, the Lady *Anno*, his
Wife: *R.B.* wisheth Grace
here, and Glory here-
after.

Right Worshipfull:



After prayer
to GOD,
that these
first fruits
of my labours in this
kinde

| *The Epistle*

kinde offered to the glory of his Name, for the good of his Church, may be acceptable to him, being sanctified by the Holy Ghost: I present this ensuing Treatise to your worthy selues, as to a *most excellent Theophilus*, and an *elect Lady*. It had indeed its birth in another place, but its polishing, (if yet it may bee tearmed polished) vnder your supportation. I would therefore it should in the entrance, acknowledge for it selfe,
and

and for mee those large
favours both I and it doe
enjoy. But while it
speakes, let none impute
the folly of flattery or
acceptation of mans per-
son: for should I so doe,
my Maker would soone
take me away.

Three things shall
make your name, your
memory, sweet and sa-
uory in the Church of
Christ, and among the
Saints.

First, your free be-
stowing of that ecclesia-
sticall preferment the

The Epistle

Lord intrusted you with,
without so much as suite
or seeking on my part,
or any on my behalfe;
who yet was a stranger
to your Noble selfe, fa-
mily and kindred: respe-
cting nothing but the
discharge of your consci-
ence, the good of the
people, and the glory of
the Lord Christ: which
was abundantly shew-
ed when your Worship
was pleased to require at
my hands these three
things alone: residence,
like paines as I had be-
stowed

stowed, where bands of duty were lesse, and plaine teaching, with the pressing of the law thoroughly, to prepare for the Cordials of surpassing grace discovered in the Gospell: What Christian that knoweth this, will not say, *Remember him O my God*, for good, concerning this, and wipe not out this good deed which he hath done for the house of his God

Secondly your unwearyed attendance on the ordinances of Christ

The Epistle

*Gen. 28.
16.17.*

with reuerence, on the
Lords day, and on the
weeke dayes: entring
the assemblies with the
first, abiding there with
the last; so that your
deeds speake effectually
in *Iacobs* phrase: *surely
the Lord is in this place.
How dreadful is this place?
This is none other but the
house of God, and this is
the gate of heauen. The
Lord, the God of Iacob,
the Father of our Lord
Iesus Christ, shew you in
that place for euer, Iacobs
Ladder; and the Angels
of*

Dedictory.

of God ascending and descending on it, and himselfe standing aboue it, and giuing *Oracles* from the top of it.

Thirdly, your life led, in this wanton proud age, in such a way, as is free from all the vices of our times. Others of our Gentry spend their dayes in Hawking, Hunting, Bowling; in Carding, Dicing, Bowzing, while you seeme alone among many, to haue learnt that which *God* hath made, the calling of a Gentleman.

Goe

The Epistle

Goe on still, Noble Sir,
to make a further escape
from the corruptions
that are in the world
through lusts: it shall be
your immortall praise, to
distinguish in deedes be-
tweene Gentility and ef-
feminatenesse, Genero-
sity and prophanenesse,
frugality and couetous-
nesse, liberality and pro-
digality, gravity and va-
nity, power and shew of
godlinesse.

Speake I this to exalt
you in your thoughts a-
boue measure, or speake

Dedictory.

I it not to mooue the hearts of our Gentry to consider it? In as much as God hath set me thus in my place, I magnifie my calling, if by any meanes I might prouoke all Patrones to emulation: and might saue them from their iniurious practises, and ill offices done thereby, to the house of God. By whose *Gehiz*ing hands, *Symoni*zing Wolues prey vpon themselves, and make a prey for Sathan, thousands of soules.

But

The Epistle

But what seeke I here-
in to my selfe? surely
this, that as oft as I looke
on these lines, I might
fetch a renewed strength
for the improvment of
my Talent to the good
of your godly family, of
this people, ouer which
the Lord hath placed
me (though vnworthy)
an ouerseer, and of the
whole Church, accor-
ding to my line and mea-
sure. And that if I should
bee negligent, I might
haue many say to mee,
that which *Paul* charged
the

the Church of Colosse
to say to *Archippus* :
Take heede to the Mini-
stery, which thou hast
receiued in the Lord,
that thou fulfill it.

For the Treatise it
selfe : you shall haue
matter, but words are
not to bee expected
from him who profes-
seth not himselfe a
master of speech. The
matter is intended for
the through furnishing
of a Christian in
onely necessary things,
to all turnes, at all
times :

The Epistle

times: large I confesse
is the promise, what
is performed, reade
and see. I shall the
meane while pray for
both your *Worships* in-
crease in grace and all
gifts of the spirit, with
length of dayes, to see
your sweet Children,
(the Lords reward,
your chiefe riches)
flourishing and sprea-
ding into families,
with grace and fauour
from GOD and man:
that the few dayes of
my pilgrimage, ma
also

also bee made thereby
the more comfortable
and happy, who am

Your Worships in the

service of your faith

humbly deuoted,

Richard Byfield.

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The Contents of this
Treatise in an *Anali-*
ticall Table.

*The Preface to the whole,
The Parts: which are three.*

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*Precepts for the passing of
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ANS IN SVCH A
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Where

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The subiect in generall,

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THE



THE P R E F A C E

shewing the occasion,
order, and use of this
Treatise.



*G*iving in my
thoughts which
way I might
most profitably
spend this time
of Assembling
our selves together on those
dayes set apart by our Church,
both for the discharge of my
duty, and for your edification,
it came into my minde to un-
dertake

The Holy
dayes in
the yeeres
1625. and
1626.

dertake the exposition of the
Scriptures: but then the Lord
directed my heart to resolve,
first to propose briefly the sum
of sayth and holy life, which
might be both as a key to open
the doore of true exposition,
(for prophesie ought to be ac-
cording to the Analogie of
sayth, and also a rule which
you might haue alway by you,
nay, with you; according to
which you might walke, that
peace might bee vpon you,
and mercy, though I should
not accomplish among you my
former intended task.

We will then, the good hand
of our God being vpon vs, pro-
ceed in this order; viz. Give

I. The

1. The summe of sayth

2. The
pathes of
body life,
that guide
men

As they are
Christians
which
pathes

as they are
Christians
in such a
condition

lie in common
for all times.
are applied in
peculiar for
the passing
of every
day.

of relation to o-
ther, as
Magistrate.
Subject.
Pastor.
Flocke.

Husband and
wife.

Parent and
childe.

Master and
servant.

Of private
state, as

Neighbour,
friend, foe,

the aged,
the youth,

the single
person both

maid and
widow.

Out of these euery one may
and must take to so many as
may serue his owne condition,
and so haue before him Gods
will concerning him, which
will we are all bound to know;
Ephes. 4. 16. And without
which we can neuer order our
conuersation aright, and ther-
fore haue not the promise to
see the saluation of God, Psal.
50. 23. This setting an order
in sayth and life, is the onely
way to walke as wise and vn-
derstanding Christians, to
walke vprightly, and so sure-
ly, to walke worthy the Lord
in all pleasing: to liue profita-
bly, and so comfortably. Which
while people are called vpon
to doe by the Ministers yet it
is left vndone by the hearers,
or set vpon with little heart,
and

and oft times with lesse profit,
men for want of direction.
You, Beloued, (God assisting)
shall haue it draynen out to
your hands, that you may eue-
ry one come to this garden,
and gather so many flowers, as
may make up your posie sute-
able to your seuerall smells; yea,
plant your heades and heartes
with them, and thereby re-
fresh your spirits, and keepe in
you the good sauour and sweet
sent of a well-watered Gar-
den, where your beloued may
take his pleasure.

A 3 THE



THE
FIRST
PART.

THe *summe* of
faith, or what
it is in the pro-
fession whereof
we are to live &
dye, respecteth
{ the Articles } of Gods coue-
{ the seales } nant.

The Articles are briefly com-
prized in the Creed, commonly
called the *Apostles Creed*, where
we consider,

1 The substance of Christian doctrine, which concerneth God the Father in the 1. Article, God the Sonne in the 6. following, God the holy Ghost in the 8. The Church in her qualities, the 9. in her prerogatives in this life the 10. in the life to come, the 11. and 12.

2 The answer of a good conscience to all that God reuealeth and promiseth: in the word *I beleene*, which is carried to euery parcell of the *Creed*.

The scales of this couenant
 are two } Baptisme.
 } The Supper of the
 } Lord.

For, the substance of Christian doctrine to be beleued, as euer we would be saued; and for which faith we must lay downe our liues if God call for it: I will lay it downe in words of Scripture, according to the order and meaning of the Articles; saue that these Articles presuppose

we haue receiued the *Bible*, for the word of God, as being an abridgement of faith, giuen to beleeuers, not to *Infidels*. Wee must see there what God commandeth we should beleue and hold concerning the *Scripture*, out of which the *Creed* was taken; then what of *himselfe*, and of his *Church*.

Credenda.

God commandeth that I and euery one doe beleue in our hearts, and professe with our mouthes, and be ready to seal it with our dearest blood:

1 Of the
Scriptures.

2 Tim. 3.

16. 17.

Their authority.

2 Pet. 1.

18. 19. 20.

Vse.

That *all Scripture is by inspiration*, or, the imbreathing of God: (namely, the bookes of the old Testament, as of *Moses* and the Prophets and the Bookes of the New Testament:) and is profitable for doctrine, for reproofe, for correction, for instruction in righteousness, that the man of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished vnto all good workes. A more sure word for vs to take heed vnto, then

a voyce from heauen.

Further, that no man may adde ought thereto, or take ought therefro: and that they are plaine and cleare to all Gods elect in all truths absolutely necessary to saluation: the very entrance into them, giueth light, yea, understanding to the simple.

Perfection

Reu. 22. 18

19.

2 Cor. 4. 4.

Pfal. 119.

130.

Perspicuity.

§. II.

Thus of the Scriptures, out of these the Creed was taken; according to the order thereof our faith is carried vnto God as the chiefe object, and first it lookes vpon God the Father on this wise.

2 Of God.

I beleeue in God the Father Almighty,

HE that commeth vnto God must beleeue that God is,

As

and

Heb 11. 6.

Deut. 6. 4.

1 Ioh 5. 2.

Hia. 48. 16.

17

Gen. 17. 1.

Ioh. 4. 24.

1 Tim. 6.

15. 16.

Exod. 34.

6. 7.

and that he is a rewarder of them
 that diligently seeke him; that hee
 is one onely Lord, who is three in
 persons, the Father, the Sonne,
 and the holy Ghost: the Father
 God, the Sonne God, the holy
 Ghost God: yet not three Gods,
 but one onely. Notwithstan-
 ding, the Father is not the Son,
 the Sonne is not the Holy
 Ghost, nor is the holy Ghost,
 the Father or the Sonne; the
 Father is of himselfe, the Sonne
 is begotten of the Father before all
 worlds: the Holy Ghost proceed-
 eth from the Father and the
 Sonne, altogether worshipped
 and glorified. That this one God
 who is Father, Sonne, and holy
 Ghost, is the Almighty, a spirit,
 eternall, al-sufficient, al-knowing,
 unchangeable, infinite in wisdom,
 iustice, helinesse, truth, and mercy:
 and therefore, most Glorious, Bless-
 ed, and onely good.

Maker

Maker of heauen and earth:

Who *alone created all things visible and inuisible*, heauens and their hosts, earth and their hosts *in the beginning, of nothing, by his word onely*, and all of them *very good*, his *owne will* moouing him thereto, and not any need he had of them.

Who also *made man after his owne Image and likenesse*, both male and female, in knowledge, righteousness, and holinesse of truth.

Who likewise is that *faithfull Creator* still, that seeth, and ruleth, vpholdeth and disposeth all things from the greatest to the least, hauing *care*, especially for man, & among men now chiefly for the righteous and *belouers*: so that neither good nor euill befalls any man without Gods providence; yea, hee disposeth of euen the euill actions of men,

yet

3 Of the creation.

Gen. 1.

Col. 1. 16.

Reu. 4. 11.

4 Of mans innocency.

Eccles. 7.

29.

Gen. 1. 27.

Ephes. 4.

24.

5 Of Gods providence.

1 Per. 4. 19

Pro. 15. 3.

Heb. 1. 3.

Col. 1. 17.

Pro. 16. 1. 33

1 Tim. 4. 10.

Lam. 3. 37.

38.

2 Sam. 16.

10.

Act. 4. 27.

Ephes. 1. 11

Eccles. 3. 14

The need-

ful of a

Redee-

mer.

6 Of the

Fall.

Gen. 3.

Eccles. 7.

29.

7 Of sinne

Originall.

Rom. 5. 19.

& 3. 12. 13.

8 Of sinne

Aguall.

Eccles. 7.

20.

9 Of sinne

Aguall.

Eccles. 7.

20.

10 Of sinne

Aguall.

Eccles. 7.

20.

11 Of sinne

Aguall.

Eccles. 7.

20.

12 Of sinne

Aguall.

Eccles. 7.

20.

yet all this most wisely, powerfully, and righteously.

Then was man made righteous: but Christian faith compels vs to beleue,

That our first Parents, *Adam* and *Eve*, by their owne voluntary *disobedience*, fell from that happy estate wherein they were created: thus, *by the disobedience of one, all were made sinners, and are defiled, and deprived of the glory of God from their conception and birth, being blinde in their vnderstandings, vaine in their imaginations, defiled in conscience, rebellious in their wil, fraile in their memories, corrupt in heart and life, and alienated from the life of God.*

And if they come to yeares, guilty of many *transgressions* that make them abominable in the eyes of God, and not able to doe any thing that may please God, dead in trespasses and sins, whose mindings are not subject to the law,

nor

nor indeed can bee. Now by sinne, death entred into the world, and is the wages of sinne, both the first and second death.

9. Of the punishment of sinne.

Rom. 5. 12.

& 6. 23.

In God the Father

Man in this estate the child of wrath.

God so loved the world, that hee gave his onely begotten Sonne, that whosoever beliened in him, should not perish, but have everlasting life. This Sonne of his lone before euer there was a world, he fore-ordained to be our Sauour and Redeemer, and in him, chose some men, called therefore his elect, that they should bee holy and without blame before him in loue, having predestinated them to the Adoption of children by Iesus Christ that Sonne of his lone, according to the good pleasure of his own will, to the praise of the glory of his grace, wherein he hath made them accepted in his

10 Of Election.

Ioh. 7. 16.

1 Pet. 1. 20.

Ephes. 1. 4.

3. 6.

Rom. 8. 29

30.

his beloved: for whom he foreknew, them he predestinated to be conformed to the Image of his Sonne, whom he predestineth, them he calleth, whom he calleth, he iustificeth, whom he iustificeth, he glorifieth.

§. III.

Secondly, our faith looketh upon the Sonne of God, the Messiah, concerning whom we are to beleue and profess, and to liue and dye in that profession and beliefe.

And Jesus his onely Sonne,

THAT Jesus of Nazareth is the Messiah, and Saviour of the world, being very God, the onely begotten Sonne of the father, and true and very man, yet but one Christ,

Who is Jesus.

II OF
Christs
person &
natures.
Ioh. 11. 27.
& 6. 6.

Jesus

Jesus

The alone Saviour of his people from their finnes, and the only mediator betweene God and man: in whom we are saved according to the grace of God, and not according to our workes, or ought in vs; for through this our Mediator, a new covenant God made with vs, wherein he of his free grace promisseth to be a God, and to give remission of finnes, and life everlasting to every one that beleeueth in Christ, and repenteth of his finnes.

Who is the Christ also.

Christ our Lord.

That is, this Iesus is the anointed of God, to be Prophet, Priest, and King to his people.

He is that great Prophet of the Church, in whom are all the treasures

12 Of his office in the whole.

Mata. 21.

1 Tim 2. 5.

2 Tim 1. 9.

Tit 2. 5.

Ephes. 2. 8.

9.

Esa 49. 8.

Gal. 3. 13.

22.

Ier. 31. 33.

1 Of his offices in the parts.

13 Prophetically.

Deut. 18.

15.

Act. 3. 22.

Col. 2. 3.

Ioh. 1. 18.

Eccles. 12.

11.

Eph. 4. 9.

10.

Mat. 28.

20.

Esa. 43. 17.

1 Cor. 3. 6.

Esa. 50. 4.

Mat. 11. 18.

tures of wisdom and knowledge, who hath plainly opened and revealed the whole counsell of his father touching our salvation: and hath instituted and ordained a ministry of men in the Church, for the building up thereof, and for the perfecting of the Saints: whom he will be with to the end of the world, in this worke, by his spirit, through their ministry teaching to profit: for to reach the heart within, by enlightning the minde, and working a beliefe of the doctrine recorded in Scripture, or thence taught vnto men, is his worke alone, and such, as none but hee can doe; it is also one speciall part of his office, as he is our Prophet to giue comfort to distressed consciences, and to speake a word in season to the weary soule.

He Priestly

Esa. 110.

34.

Hee is consecrated a Priest for euer to his Church, after the order of Melchisedech.

Our

Our Lord,

He is the King, and law-giver, whose *kingdome* is spirituall, and *not of this world*, and perpetuall, and such as reacheth to all Nations.

Now that wee may know how the Sonne of God became flesh, we beleeue and professe to the death,

which was conceived by the Holy Ghost, borne of the Virgin Mary,

That in the fulnesse of time, for vs men, and for our saluation, the Sonne of God tooke on him the true nature of man, and was in all points like vs, sinne onely excepted.

He was conceived, not as other men, but by the Holy Ghost, and was borne of the Virgin Mary, vpon whom the Holy Ghost came,

15 Kingly
Esa. 33, 22.
Luc. 1, 33.
Ioh. 18, 36
Psal. 2, 8.

16 Of his
Incarnation.
Gal. 4, 4.
Heb. 2, 16,
& 4, 15.

Mat. 1, 18,
20.

Luc. 1, 30,
31, 32.
Esa. 7, 14.

came, and whom the power of the most High did over-shadow. This is that great mystery of godliness, God manifest in the flesh: Hee is God and man in one person.

17 Of his
active o-
bedience.
1 Pet. 1, 19
Rom. 8, 19
& 8, 3, 4,
& 10, 4.

This is that lambe of God without spot or blemish, who for vs, and for our sakes, who doe or shall beleue in his name, kept the law, that he might be the end of the law for righteousness vnto such.

He suffered vnder Pontius Pilate,

18 Of his
passiue.
Gen. 49,
10.
Act. 4, 17,
18.
Mat. 26.

Who suffered also vnder Pontius Pilate, an heathen Gouvernour, the Scepter falling from Iudah, but for this Shiloh: to which suff rings he was deliuered by the determinate counsell of God.

was crucified, dead,

Esa. 53, 4,
5, 6.

He was wounded for our transgressions,

gressions, and on him were laid the iniquities of vs all; and hereby he appeased Gods wrath, and made expiation for all our finnes. For hee became obedient to the death, euen the death of the Crosse, and was made a curse for vs, thus hee alone trode the wine-presse of Gods wrath, and once for all by the sacrifice of himselfe, tooke away sinne.

Rom. 3, 25
Ephes. 5, 2.
Phil. 2, 8.
Gal. 3, 13.
Heb. 1, 3,
& 9, 26, 28.

And buried: he descended into hell:

He was buried and laid in the graue three dayes, and three nights in the heart of the earth: yet his soule was not left in hell, neither did God suffer his holy One to see corruption.

The third day hee rose againe

For hauing overcome the power of death, hell, and Sathan, hee

19 Of his resurrection.
Rom. 4. ult.

1 Cor. 15. 3

he rose againe the third day from
the dead, for our iustificati^on.

**He ascended into hea-
ven,**

20 Of his
ascension.
Pal. 68, 18
Mar. 16, 19
Acts 1, 9,
10, 11.
& 3. 21.
Heb. 6, 20.
Ioh. 14, 3.

And went vp into *heaven*, the
third heauen, farre aboue all
these heauens that are visib^le,
whom, in respect of his bodily
pre^sence, the *heavens* must receiue
till the time of the restitution of all
things: and hee ascended as our
fore-runner to prepare a place for
vs.

**And sitteth at the right
hand of God,**

21 Of his
session, and
intercessi-
on.

And sits at the right hand of
God the Father Almighty, exer-
cising the office of *King* and
Iudge for his Church: being as
God-man, made *Lord* of all, and
crowned with glory and honour, and
ruling in all fulnesse of Maiesty,
power.

power, and Seuerainty, being
set farre above all principality and
power, and enery thing that is na-
med, all things whether in earth,
heauen, or hell, being in subie-
ction vnder his feet, saying alone
that God did put all things vnder
him. Where also he ever liueth to
make request for vs that are not
of the world, but haue belieued
through the word taught by his
Apostles.

Act. 2. 34.

35. 36.

Phil. 1. 1.

Heb. 8. 1.

& 1. 3.

Rom. 8. 34.

Ioh. 17. 9.

20.

**from thence hee shall
 come to iudge both the
 quicke and the dead:**

This *Iesus Christ* shall come
from thence, that is, from heauen,
 into which he ascended after his
 resurrection, and not *from thence*,
 that is, from sitting at the right
 hand of God (for neuer shall his
 kingdome and power be more
 manifest, then at this day:) to
 iudge the world at the last day:
 for

22 Of the
 last iudg-
 ment.

Act. 1. 11.

& 17. 31.

Mat. 24. 30

2 Tim. 4, 1
Mat. 12, 36
Ecclef. 2,
14

1 Cor. 5, 10

for wee belecue the world shall haue an end, and at the last day, Christ as hee is the Sonne of man, shall iudge the world, descending from heauen in the same visible forme, in which hee went up, and comming in power and great glory; at which day all shall be iudged, both those that shall be found then aliue, and remaining till that day, and those that haue bene dead from the beginning of the world to that day; and they shall be iudged of all that they haue done in their bodies, while they liued in them, of enery idle word, and of enery secret thing, and euery one shall receiue, without respect of persons, according to that he hath done, while he liued here, whether it be good or bad.

§. IIII

§. I I I I.

Wee beleue also and professe,
and ought to hold till death

**I beleue in the Ho'y
Ghost,**

THat the *Holy Ghost* is God,
equall with the Father and
the Sonne, proceeding from the
Father and the Sonne, who spake
by the Prophets in the Old Te-
stament, and by the Apostles in
the New Testament: and still
worketh in and by that word, who
is also sent into the hearts of
Gods children, and is that one
spirit, that knitteth all Christi-
ans to Christ their head, and san-
ctifieth them by applying the
verue of Christs death and re-
surrection, and comforteth and
preserueth in the estate of holi-
nesse, the true members of
Christ,

23 Of the
Holy
Ghost.

Ioh. 1. 36

2 Pet. 1. 21.

Esa. 59. 21.

Gal. 4.

1 Cor. 12,

12, 13.

Ioh. 14. 26.

1 Ioh. 2. 27

Christ, and abideth with them for ever.

24 Of Sanctification.

Rom. 6. 1.

2. 3. 4.

1 Thel. 5.

1 Ioh. 1. 8.

Esa. 64. 6.

1 Ioh. 3. 9.

Ioh. 3. 5.

2 Cor. 5.

17.

Joel 2. 18

Act. 2. & 15

This sanctification is to dye to sinne, and rise againe to newnesse of life; it is a work wrought in the whole man, in *soule*, and *body*, and *spirit*, yet but vnperfect in this life: neuertheless the graces of this spirit wrought in vs at our *new birth*, can neuer wholly or finally be lost: and it is of absolute necessity that wee haue this *spirit of Christ*, and find the worke thereof in regenerating vs, and making vs anew, or else we are not Christs, nor shall euer come to heauen. This is the priuiledge of the Christian Church, aboue the Iewish, The graces and gifts of the *Holy Ghost* are poured forth on the Church in more plentifull measure in the time of the New Testament, then they were in the Old.

§. V.

Concerning the Church of
God, we beleue

The Holy Catholike Church:

THe Church is a company of
men separate from the
world, gathered by the voyce of
Christ, in the ministry of his ser-
uants which are his Cryers,
which company doe worship God
in spirit and truth.

There was, is, and euer shall
be to the end, a true Church of
God on earth. Redemption, Ju-
stification, Sanctification, and
Saluation, with all spirituall bles-
sings in heavenly places in
Christ Iesus promised in the
word, belong onely to the
Church.

This Church and euery mem-
ber thereof is holy, and shee is
B Catho-

25 Of the
Church.

Ioh. 17. 9.

14.

Mat. 16. 18

Ephes. 1. 3.

4. 5.

Esa. 26. 1. 2

Acts 10.34

Catholique, that is, vniuersall, so that in euery nation be that feareth God, and worketh righteousnesse, is accepted of him.

Eph. 1. 22.

& 5. 23.

Can. 1. 5, 6

Christ Iesus is the head of this his body, and the husband of this his spouse.

This Church on earth is militant, liable to tentations, crosses, afflictions, and oppositions of all sorts.

Esa. 50. 27.

Mt. 2. 2.

Eph. 5. 25.

Mat. 28. 19

30.

Now wheresoeuer the word of God is truly preached and embraced, and the Sacraments rightly according to Christs institution administred, there the Lord hath his Church.

Concerning her prerogatives in this life.

as Of the
communi-
on of
Saints.

Can. 6. 8,

I Communion of Saints

There is a communion and fellowship of Saints, they being knit all together into one, with Christ,

Christ, by *the holy Ghost that one spirit*, and by *faith*, and one with another by *love*: whence ariseth a glorious partaking mutually of all good *things*: for, as members of the same body, they have *alike care* one for the other, and a *fellow-feeling* of wrongs, and honour, and labour to be of *one minde*, and *heart*, that there may be no *schisme in the body*, and they employ their gifts for the good of the whole society.

2 Forgiuenesse of sinnes,

Every man even of this Church, while hee is in this life, needs forgiuenesse of sinnes, and all the members of this *holy Church* here doe feelee this need by reason of sinne dwelling in them, of sinnes committed by them, and of sinnes to which by nature they are more prone.

The Lord for his Sonnes sake Iesus Christ, forgiueth the
B 2 iniquity,

1 Cor. 12.
Eph. 4. 4. 5.

27 Of the
forgiue-
nesse of
sinnes.

1 Ioh. 1. 10
Psa. 18. 32.
& 51. 5.

Exod. 34.

6. 7.

Psal. 32. 1.

3. 4.

Iob 33. 27.

28.

1 Ioh. 1. 9.

Act. 3. 19.

Rom. 4. 6.

7. & 3. 20.

28.

Rom. 5. 1.

Ioh. 10. 23.

Mat. 18.

18.

iniquity, transgressions, and finnes of all that truly repent, so that he will neuer impute them, nor punish them for them in this world, nor in the world to come: it is Gods free mercy that our finnes are pardoned: we are iustified freely by his grace, through the blood of Iesus Christ, and the redemption which is in him; of which righteousness and blood-shedding of Christ, wee are made partakers by faith only without the workes of the law, for by the deeds of the law, can no flesh be iustified in the sight of God. Now being iustified by faith in the blood of Christ, wee haue peace with God.

The Ministers of the Gospell are sent by Christ with this authority, that *whosoever finnes they doe forgive according to the word of God, which they are sent to dispense, they are forgiven in heauen, and whosoever finnes they doe retaine, according to the*

the same word, they are retained.

The resurrection of the body, and life everlasting.

At the last day, the dead bodies of men, the very same bodies, in which both iust and vniust liued here, though now laid in the dust, and turned to corruption, shall rise againe out of the dust of the earth, and their own soules enter into them againe: those that haue done euill, to the resurrection of condemnation, and those that haue done well, to the resurrection of life, euen of life everlasting: which is the gift of God, through Iesus Christ our Lord, and not the merit of our workes, or any thing in vs.

28 Of the resurrection.

Act. 24. 15.

1 Cor. 15.

Iob 19. 13.

26

Ioh. 5. 28

& 6. 44.

29 Of life eternall.

Rom. 6. 23

S. VI.

*These are the Articles of our
believe: to these God hath
annexed two. seales, viz.
Baptisme, and the Lords
Supper. For wee are to be-
leeue and hold,*

Of the
Sacra-
ments
whole
number,
nature,

Use.

In speciall
of Bap-
tisme, the
signe.

THAT Christ hath ordained
two Sacraments alone, and
these two necessary to saluation,
Baptisme, and the Lords Supper,
and that Sacraments are *Signes*
giuen of God to bee seales of the
righteousnesse of Faith, euen of
that righteousnesse of Iesus
Christ, brought in by his obedi-
ence to the death, made ours by
faith onely: they are to be vied
by vs as bands and voves, and
solemne professions of our de-
sires and endeaours, after the
beginnings and perfecting of
our faith and repentance.

The outward signe in Bap-
tisme,

tisme, is the Ministers washing or dipping, or sprinkling the beleeuer with water, *in the name of the Father, of the Sonne, and of the Holy Ghost.* The thing signified, and sealed hereby to the beleeuing penitent, is *the washing of the new birth by the Holy Ghost,* and the *purgings of the conscience from dead workes,* by the sprinkling of Christs blood thereon by the same spirit of faith: assuring vs of our adoption, ingrafting into Christ, deliuerance from Gods wrath, forgiveness of sinnes, communion with the Saints, and resurrection of our bodies, to life eternall.

The outward signe in the Lords Supper, is *Bread & Wine,* blessed, broken, poured forth, and giuen by the Minister, and taken and eaten, and drunke by the faithfull.

The thing signified and sealed to vs, is the giuing of Christ by God the Father, and Christ him

Mat. 28. 19

The grace
Eph. 5. 26.
Tit. 3. 5.

Of the
Lords Sup-
per, the
signe,

The grace

himselfe willingly giuing himselfe, his *body and blood, broken and shedde on the Crosse for our sinnes and transgressions*, that they might be forgiven vs. which we must take, eat and drinke by the *hand and mouth of faith spiritually*, as it is offered to vs in the word of promise; which saith, *This is my Body which is broken for you, This is the New Testament in my blood, which is shed for you, and for many, for the remission of sinnes; whereby our faith is strengthened, and we grow in the assurance of Gods loue, in the graces of his spirit, in the life of holy duties, in repentance towards God, in loue of the communion of Saints, in assured faith and hope of resurrection to life eternall.*

Use.
1 Cor. 11.

28. 31.

Mat. 5.

1 Cor. 10.

16.

Now it is required of euery one that would receiue *worthily*, and *not eat and drinke damnation*, that hee *discerne the Lords body*, that hee *examine himselfe*, and *iudge himselfe* for his sinnes, that

that he forgiue thole that haue trespassed him, and that he grow in loue to the fellowship of the Saints, and in hatred of all assemblies of wicked Idolaters and prophane persons.

Psal. 26.

S. VII.

The answer of a good conscience.

I beleue

THe Answer of a good conscience, is in this word, *I beleue*, which is the receiuing euery one for himselfe, of all and euery one of these truths into our mindes, to know them, and into our hearts to assent to cleaue to, and rest upon them for our iustification, and eternall saluation, and into our mouthes to confesse and professe them, and into our whole man, to liue the rest of our life in the power of them, so that

33 Of faith,

1 Per. 3.

20.

Ioh. 1. 11.

12.

Hab. 2. 5.

Ioh. 17. 3.

Rom. 10. 10.

Gal. 2. 20.

we may live by the faith of the Son of God, who loved vs, and gave himselfe for vs.

Such is the substance of our faith,

The pathes of holy life, which guide men as they are Christians all their daies, and e-uery particular day, follow.

THE



THE SECOND PART.

§. I.

The order.



Hey that thus be-
leeue this match-
lesse loue of
God, and his ex-
ceeding kindnesse
to them in Iesus
Christ, haue the loue of God shed
abroad in their hearts by the Holy
Ghost, which will constraîne them
to liue not to themselves, but to
him

Agenda.

Rom. 5. 6.

2 Cor. 5.

14.

Pal. 119. 9

him that dyed for them, and rose againe. The *rule* of such a life is Gods holy word, which in our language containeth Gods will concerning vs. Wherefore it is to bee diligently attended, that wee may learne, what this life becoming the Gospel, and a Christian redeemed at so great a price may be: and vnderstanding what the will of the Lord is, it is necessary that we order our conuersation aright, an heart to which worke the Lord without doubt doth giue to as many as shall see his saluation.

Psal. 50. 23

Col. 1. 10.

Pro. 10. 9.

& 14 8

Gal 6. 16.

Psal. 84. 11.

If we shall thus doe, wee shall walke in all pleasing, wee shall walke vprightly, and therefore surely, we shall vnderstand our way; the wisdom of a prudent man, in ioy also shall bee vpon vs, and peace, neither will the Lord withhold any thing that is good: for the Lord himselfe is the *sunne* and *shield*, hee will giue *grace* here, and *glory* hereafter,

alter, and no good thing will he
with-hold from them that walke
vprightly. Vp then and be do-
ing, and the *Lord* will be with
thee. But thou wilt say, what
should I doe? for thy direction,
I present thee our of Gods word,
an Abstract of speciall precepts,
for the right ordering of thy
conuersation, wherein I desire,
not like *an hand*, to point it out
to others, but as a *fellow-travel-
ler* towards heauen, resolu by
Gods grace to be thy compani-
on, to tread with a *right foot*, in
the way of life. Come then, let
vs ioyntly walke in his pathes,
and he will teach vs of his waies.

Esa. 2. 3.

The precepts of holy life, not
restrained to a daily direction,
are, first, general, which concern,
1. The qualifying of our per-
sons, who would liue holily.
2. The helps of an holy life.
3. The manner of wel-doing.
secondly, particular, which or-
der vs towards God, other men,
our

Psal. 24.6.

our selues. First, the person ought to be rightly qualified, we being all by nature, a *serpentine* generation, that will bite by the heele, him that passeth on this way, and a *swift Dromedary*, tra- uersing the waies that lead to the chambers of death; but not that *broode of travellers*, the generati- on of them that seeke the face of the God of *Iacob*.

§. II

Of the qualifying of the per- son that would lead a godly life.

1 The per- son quali- fied to walke in an holy life.

1. **VV**Hosoever would liue, and that well, must be sure that hee breake off his former sinnes by vnfeigned repentance, and become a new man: and must looke to his faith, both to be assured of his reconciliatio with God through Iesus

Iesus Christ, and by beleeuing to draw forth vertue and grace from him to enable him to walke in the way of life: for the *uncleane cannot walke in this way*, it is called *hol*; but it is prepared for those that beleue and repent, and *these way-faring men*, though *fooles*, shall not erre therein: till this also euery man is *dead in trespasses and sinnes*, and *walkes in the flesh*, and therefore cannot please God. It is faith by which we liue, or rather Christ liueth in vs, now *without him we can do nothing*: but if wee abide in him, and he in vs, we shall bring forth much fruit. We are in our naturall estate, *Lepers*, shut without the Campe, and to rush into these walkes of new obedience, not cleansed from this contagious leprosie, is to pollute and defile all wee touch, or haue to deale with. The true cause why many that haue entred on the profession and practise of holy duties.

Esa 35. 8. 9.

Eph. 2. 2.

Rom. 8. 8.

9.

Gal 2. 20.

Ioh. 15. 5.

duties, haue made no happy progresse, and why some after long time haue fearefully fallen backe, is no other then this, they neuer laid a good foundation, or made a good entrance by sound mortification. That it may not thus fare with vs, let vs know and practise what God requires of vs, that wee might breake downe the power of our former sinnes, and gaine some comfortable assurance of Gods loue in *Iesus Christ*, in the pardon of them, and so you must

1 Examine and try thy waies, and turne to the Lord; not contented that thou hast heard say, we are all sinners, nor bearing thy selfe vpon that knowledge of thy sinnes, which thou canst gaine by *measuring* thy selfe by *thy selfe*, lest selfe-loue and a deceitfull heart doe beguile thee. But the duty required, is to search and try thy selfe by the word of God, and thence to
take

take a true suruey of thy naturall filthinesse by sinne; and, that thou maist lay it *deepely* to heart, take a rowle or bill of such offences against each Commandement, as thou canst directly accuse thy selfe withall, and learne to gage thine owne heart by that perfect law: and because wee are by nature ready to *make a mocke of sinne*, (such is our spirituall folly) therefore to know the heynous and odious nature of sinne in Gods sight, weigh what it is.

Pro. 14.9.

1 By the *law*, which sheweth thee, it is the offence of an holy and infinite iustice and maiesty, and the breaking of a law which thine owne heart approueth, as *spirituall, holy, iust, and good*; it is such an euill as *separates* betwixt God and thee, it deserues for its wages, death of body, of soule, of both for euer in hell.

Rom 7. 12

2 By the *Gospell*, which sheweth thee plainly, that since
Christ

Christ the Sonne of God, dyed for all, then were all dead; sinne could neuer bee pardoned, and God reconciled with thee a sinner in the least offence, had not Christ his Sonne, as thy surety, become a curse for thee, 2 Cor. 5. 14. 15.

3 By all other mercies of God to thee in soule and body, against which they haue beene committed, with many of which, by thee abused, they haue beene acted.

4 By the curse it hath brought on the whole world, the earth, seas, visible heauens, and all their hosts, *Rom. 8. 20. Gen. 3. 17. Dent. 28. 23. 24.*

In taking thus the notice of thy sinnes, bee aduised, with chiefest heed, to bring to light the sinnes whereto by nature thou art more addicted, and haue still in thine eye, some of thy notorious faults, with the circumstances to aggravate them. Thou shalt

shalt not faile to make a true discovery of thy sin-guiltines, if thou proceed in this order.

First withdrawing thy selfe in secret, set thy heart and wayes in Gods preience and say, *what haue I done?* Aske the Question. What is it I haue done all my daies which if I lay on my death bed, and were summoned to the barre of *Christ's* tribunall, would strikeme with terror if it were not forgiven. Let *conscience* now speake, be still and take the Answer, without hiding, diminishing, translating, or excusing (for hast thou not to deale with God?) spare not one, no not the sin of thy bosome, but in sincerity as before the Lord deale truly: keepe them in memory, or rather note them if thou canst; then secondly take the 10. Commandements and by the help of some that haue gathered the sins against euery commandement, marke out *thine* offences which
the

Ier. 8. 6.

the former way did not yet discover: Thus shalt thou see thy transgressions, and this done, thou hast stepped one good step towards repentance, which step is required of all that wil repent, as absolutely necessary, and hath the promise. *Lam. 3. 40, Ioh. 11. 13. Gal. 6. 3. Ier. 8. 6.*

2. Confesse them before God with all opennesse of heart, in the best words thou hast, and beseech him to giue thee words, who hath commanded thee to take unto thee words *Hos. 14. 2. 1 Ioh. 1. 7 9 Plal. 32. 3. 4. 5.*

3 This doe till thou attaine Godly sorrow, and thy heart be broken and contrite, a sacrifice which God will neuer despise. *Plal. 51. 17.* the measure of thy sorrow is right, if it be such as thou hast or couldest vse for worldly crosses. *Zech. 12. 10. 11. 12.* but thy heart will neuer melt within thee, till thou bring thy selfe to looke upon Christ the sonne of God pierced

on the Crosse by thy finnes and wounded for thy transgressions, this sight will *pricke* thee to the heart, and the beholding of such matchlesse loue will not off without the *teares* of loue.

Now this sorrow is that which causeth *repentance neuer to be repented* of 2 Cor. 7. 11. and hath the promise *Mat. 5. 5. Esa. 61. 3. Zech. 13. 1. Jer. 31. 18. 19. 20.*

4 Then apply the promises to thy selfe, both that in *Ioh. 3. 16* and those speciall promises before mencioned, Happy is that man to whom any one word from God is a word of comfort: but by all the former promises those that examine, confesse and mourne ouer their sins are proued Blessed, for Christ dyed for them, all their sins are forgiven, and their vnrighteousnesse shall be clenfed

Pray you ouer these promises, that God would by his spirit giue thee a *beleening* heart and them

them a quickening vertue to put life into thee.

Let nothing shoulder out this worke. Do it, and that thoroughly that thou maiest see the power of thy sins abated and thy heart refreshed in the assurance of Gods loue; before thou meddle with the following rules, else all thy labour wil be to no end. The same way let all those take that haue lost *themselves* and their *uprightness*, or God and his fauor by heedlesse walking or presumptuous sinnes; the like be spoken to all that yet haue set no order in their liues though they haue of a long time beene offering and essaying in matters of religion, and to those no lesse, that yet haue not the assurance of the pardon of their sinnes.

If thou hast done it, or when thou hast, then addresse thy selfe to the precepts following, which precepts concerne the helpes to an holy life.

§. III.

Of the helpes of an holy life.

THere are certaine helpes to an holy life, which are as the very *Gates* and *doores* of righteousness: they lead or open fully upon the way everlasting, come and see: make entrance and know it, these are they;

¹The gates of righteousness.

¹ To *redeeme* the time, a precious commodity esteemed so by the wise marchant. *Ephes. 5. 16.* sometimes thou must *buy* it out: from thy sinful works euer more, from thy recreations and pleasurable works most an end, and from the workes of thy calling, both abstaining from the things that may intangle and interrupt thee, and settling and ordering so thy outward estate that som time be gained for the seruice of God sometimes thou must *exchange* time with thy worldly employments

¹Redemption of time.

¹Cor. 7 35

²Tim. 2 4.

Neuer seeke to sell it.

Esa. 55. 6.
Amos 3. 4.

Pro. 6. 6.

1 The
knowledge
of the
holy.

Eph. 5. 15.
17.

Pro. 10. 14.
Iob 11. 12.
Esa. 1. 3.

ments as the occasions of prospering thy spirituall estate are off red, desiring to know, observe and serue the *seasons of grace*, and the *opportunities of wolding*, sometimes thou must *contract* with the present time for recovery of lost time that is past, alwaies thou must *use it well* and *fill it* with profitable imployment: this is to *seeke good*: this is to *haste to righteousness*. This is to *provide for a winter*: this is to *prepare to serue the Lord without distraction*. All ye of this last age, heare this, for the *dayes are euill*.

2 To learne the knowledge of the holy, to vnderstand what the will of the Lord is concerning him. Ephes. 5. 17. This every man must haue, & lay vp if he would walke as a wise man, else, as he is borne like the wilde asse colt, So he may become more bruitish then ox or asse, that thou maist thrue in knowledge how to do well:

well: thou must

1 *Search the Scriptures* daily, musing and meditating vpon them *Psal.* 1. 2. that they may dwell richly in thee *Col.* 3. 16. Which word alone giueth light to our feet *Esa.* 8. 20. *Psal.* 119. Life to our dead hearts, and power to assist vs to walke.

2 *Be swift to heare* *Iam.* 1. 19. not neglecting opportunities, nor carelesse in the duty, while thou attendest on the publike ministry, especially on the *Lords day*, the day which God hath *Hallowed* to thy good, thy market-day for thy soule.

3 In both, *be wise for thy selfe* *Pro.* 9. 12. take hold of those things that fit thine owne particular. For when we heare what we are to doe, wee shall finde somethings *about* full vpon our selues, somethings we are extreame faulty in, somethings would maruailously encourage vs in righteousness, now let thy

C

wisedome

wisedome *appears* in marking those things chiefly, retaine them though all the rest *runns out*.

Pro. 4. 25.
Ier. 31. 32.

4 *Avoid* vaine iangling and keepe close to profitable knowledge Tit. 3. 9. 2 Tim. 2. 23. 1. Tim. 6. 20. Let thine eyes *look* right on, and let thine eye lids *look* straight before thee. Beware of going about, lest thou heare from God, the terme of *Backslider*.

5 *Goe* unto the wise and ask the way to Sion with thy face thitherward, Pro. 15. 12. Ier. 50. 5. Stifle not but propound thy doubts. Gods people are an *inquisitive* people.

6 Pray, teach me thy way O Lord. Psal. 27. 11. with a speciall lifting up of heart, seeke this way of him. Hee is the God which teacheth thee to profit, and leadeeth thee by the way that thou shouldst goe. Psal. 143. 10. Esa. 48. 17.

3 The society of the righteous.

3 To abandon the needlesse society of wicked and prophane persons,

persons, and get into the way and company of good men, that make conscience of their waies; a rule of speciall note. *Away from me ye wicked, for I will keepe the commandments of my God.* Psal. 119. 115. Pro. 4. 14. Psal. 1. 8. Rowles of such whose familiarity thou must eschew are giuen in 1 Cor. 5. 10. 11. 2 Tim. 3. 1. 2. 4. 5 Pro. 23. 19. 20. 21. be enwrapped in their society, thou shalt be infected with their euill; and then what winding out of their destruction? But to sort thy selfe with discrete and sincere Christians; hath in it vnkown gaine. Pro. 2. 20. *their path is as the shining light, that shineth more and more vnto the perfect day.* Pro. 4. 18.

4 To shunne the false and take to true guides and rules. These are false guides of liuing.
1. the example of the multitude. Exod. 23. *entertaine Ioshuahs resolution, I and my house will serue the Lord, runne as if thou wert*
C 2 alone

4 True guides,

Iosh. 24.

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1 Cor. 9.

24.

alone to obtaine, runne, though thou runne alone. 2. *Great and learned men*, if thou be a seruant forget not that thou art *Christs freeman*. Let no mans humor be thy guide in religion 1 Cor. 7. 23. 3 *Flesh and bloud*, carnall reason, sense, or carnall friends are not competent Iudges in diuine things, with them consult thou not. Gal. 1. 16. 4 *A false faith* as the Turkes their Alcoran, the Papists, Popes Decrees. 5. *Thy lusts*, which haue a three fold fronte, the *lust of the flesh*, the *lust of the eye*, the *pride of life*. 1 Ioh. 2. 16.

These are true guides and rules. 1 *Gods word* Gal. 6. Psal. 119. 9. 2 *The Holy example of the Godly* Heb. 12. 1. Which will be like that *cloud* of the Lord to the travellers in the *Wildernesse* of this world that walke in the *day light* of the holy precepts, the way of Gods people is diligently to be sought. Ier. 12. 16.

3 *A settled*

3 *A settled ministry, they are*
Starres in Christs right hand,
 they are the *light* of the world,
 the *salt* of the earth, obedience
 is charged vpon vs to those that
watch for our soules, their Directi-
 ons in the Lord must be follow-
 ed Heb. 13. 17. and their holy
 conuersation is a *Patterne* given
 of God. Phil. 4. 9.

5 To *keepe the heart with all*
diligence both in respect of secret
 hypocrisie & of the beginnings
 of sinne. Pro. 4. 23. *the issues of*
life come therout, if they be defi-
 led with sin or tainted with hy-
 pocrisie, such must at the streams
 be of necessity. Eye, eare, hand,
 and tongue, shall be overflowne
 with that polluted spring: *aboue*
all keepings, keepe the fountaine
 cleare.

6 To reparaire daily to the
light of Gods word to see whe-
 ther our deeds be wrought in God,
 or no, Iob. 3. 21. O excellent
 rule, worthy the *Sanjour,* the

5 The
 guard of
 the heart.

6 Triall of
 all our
 deeds.

7 The obseruation
of our defects.

light of the world.

7 To obserue our owne defects, and thinke on, with holy & earnest couering, all *those* gifts that are more excellent, 1 Cor. 12. vlt. He that would euer grow and goe forwards, (now not to goe forwards, is to goe backwards,) must obserue what is wanting, what is weake, what is out of the way, what is crooked, what corruptions preuaile, where Sathan gets most advantage, that those things may bee supplied, strengthened, straitened, subdued, preuented, and so the whole recovered, and wee pressing on still for the price of our high calling, to the marke, Phil. 3: 12. & 4. 8 9. Is there any thing true, honest, praise worthy, of good report, lovely, let that be thought of.

8 The preservation
of our first loue.

8 To keepe alieue the affections of godlinesse, lest wee lose our first loue; bee daily mortifying thy corruptions, plowing up thy

thy fallen ground, circumcising
thine heart, that thou maist keep
it ever low, tender, and thanke-
full in all things.

9 To auoid the snares which
catch most of Adams sonnes,
and fold them in a heap of euils,
and weaken, if not destroy their
vigor. Vpon the bare discouery
of them, your hearts shall ac-
knowledge it.

9 The a-
uoidance
of snares.

1 Medling with others business,
1 Thel. 4. 11.

2 Desire of superfluities, as to
haste to be rich, 1 Tim. 6. 9. 10.
Pro. 23. 4. & 28. 10.

3 The beholding of vanitie,
Psal. 119. 37.

4 The sinnes of the time,
which the world accounts but
spots, Iam. 1. 27.

5 Carnall confidence, relying
vpon our wit, memory, praise-
worthy parts, dignity, vertues,
and the like.

As if either power to doe
good, or reason why God

should accept vs, were found in any of these carnall things; whereas in this *new-created* world of regenerate men, *Christ is all, and in all*, Col. 3. 11.

6 Carnall *feares* which mightily beslaue: The heart is no sooner set within, to the desires after wel-doing, but many a feare befals it: that he shall neuer be able to doe this duty, that God will not accept him and his worke. Such a man will deride, such friends will frowne upon him: there is also a *meere counterfeit* of humility, which some delight in, because it fauours much their lazy flesh: preiſe to any duty, and they plead their *desires*, and their loue to it, and now they *wish* they could so doe, and what *griefe* it is to them, they faile therein, but they are *flesh and blond*, they dare not be so confident of their strength, or, and in very deed, all is to saue their labour, and keepe their

their old sintull course, or at least their former easie pace: yea, these *feares* are accompanied with vile mistrust of God, and strange pleaes, that he is not so good to them, as to giue them that measure of grace, that power of resolution, and thus sticke not to charge God foolishly, yet he giueth to him that asketh, *liberally*, and reproacheth no man.

7 The worlds flatteries, commending thee in thy vanitie or excelsse, chiefly if thou abound in this *worlds goods*, which will bring thee to two errors of the wicked.

1 Contempt of reproofe:
2 Despising of thine owne waies;
auoid them, or thou shalt dye.

10 To retaine these Christian paradoxes to be held for practise, and to exclude all *false principles*, there is nothing sound in the life, which is not according to some principle true or false in the vnderstanding: expell the

10 The
light of
principles
for pra-
ctise.

false by the light of the true, and then a *single eye* will make *thy body full of light*. Take in therefore these lightsome truths.

1 Cor. 13.

1 A Christian is neither borne, nor borne againe for himselfe.

Mat. 5. 19.

2 There is no sinne so little, as not worthy the auoiding, euen as we woud be saued.

Mat. 9. 34.

3 Imployment is a greater fauour from God, then wealth or high place without it.

4 The first place in dignity ouer any, is the greatest place of seruice vnto all.

Heb. 11. 26

5 To suffer for Christs sake, is greater riches, then all worldly wealth.

Iob 36. 21

6 Affliction, yea, death is to be chosen before iniquity.

Mat. 6. 32.

7 Death ought to be prouided for, before life: Christs kingdome and righteousnesse, before the necessities of life, yea, this is the way to *thrine* with a blessing.

Eph. 3. 30.

8 Euery godly endeavour receiue

ceineth some blessing, and bring-
eth forth some fruit, greater then
man can hope for.

9 When any storme of Gods
wrath ariseth, it is the onely safe
way to runne to the place
whence the storme commeth,
euen to God for shelter; nature
teacheth a man to flee from the
tempest.

10 It is oft times good, that
it goe well with the euill, and ill
with the good in this life.

11 A wicked man neuer go-
eth unpunished, there is no peace
to the wicked.

Esa. 57. 21.

12 None shall euer please
Christ, till they appeare odde,
singular, and strange to the com-
mon sort. A Christian is not
right, till he seeme to the world
to be beside himselfe, *παραλογισμός*. What singular thing doe
yee?

Mat. 5. 47.
Act. 26. 24.
2 Cor. 5. 13

13 Spirituall motions may
be violent, and perpetuall.

14 The foundation of all e-
ternall

Ier. 31. 28.
19. 20.

Ioh. 16. 20.

Mat. 5. 4.

Psal. 116.

5. 6.

ternall ioyes, is laid in godly sorrow for sinne.

15 The *vnjust* death of Godly persons, hath more comfort in it, then the *ielly* life of wicked men.

Hab. 2. 4.

16 The righteous liueth not, where his *faith* giueth him not life.

17 What God can doe, that faith can doe: to the beleeuing, all things are possible.

Psal. 69. 22

18 A poysonfull curse is prosperity in wicked wayes.

19 That's thy good, which doth thee good.

20 It is holy wisdom to feare, and not to *desire* abundance.

Mat. 23. 29

21 We should study more to giue an account of our little, then how to make it more: for the improuing of what we haue, is the way to haue more given.

22 Sinne, and not affliction, argueth Gods absence, and hindereth vs in our way to heaven.

23 The

23 The infection of euill is much worse then the act.

24 It is a madnesse to runne away from punishment, and not from sinne.

25 Pride and infidelity, harden and make men searelesse; onely faith, truly valiant.

26 All houres are lost, wherein we enioy not God.

27 Wee are guilty of all the euill we might haue hindred.

28 We must be as well, ready to suffer ill, as to doe good.

29 Remember the word of our Sauour, *it is better to giue, then to receiue.*

30 Folly and wickednesse are inseparable companions.

31 A wicked man deserues ill of those he neuer liued to see.

32 Good is not therefore good, because it prospers, but because it is commanded. Euill is not therefore euill, because it is punished, but because it is forbidden.

Heb. 11.

32. 4

33 In good waies we cannot be too exact, too zealous, *Mediocrity* is not the forme of vertue, but *conformity to the rule of Gods word*, which saith it is good alwaies to be zealous in a good thing, and lukewarmenesse is a loathsome temper, Gal. 4. 18. Reuel. 3. 18. And Christians should in-
deauour to abound more & more.

34 An euill intent alwaies makes the action euill.

Cast out all false principles, such as these.

1 A good meaning makes the action good; nay, then persecutors had bin Saints, Ioh. 16. 2.

2 Religion is but a policy to keepe men in awe; nay, it brings life and immortality to light, 2 Tim. 1. 10.

3 Wee may repent time enough when age comme h; ay, today if you will heare his voyce, barden not your hearts, Heb. 3. 7.

4 That is good which is profitable; nay, then Judas counsel-
led

Gen. 37

26. 17.

led well to sell *Ioseph*, and *Iudas* the traitor did well to sell *Christ*.

5 That which pleaseth a man is lawfull; nay, to doe our pleasure, makes all duties of devotion, *abominable*, *Esa. 66. 2. 3.*

6 Doe what euer thou art able; nay, *how can I doe this wickednesse, and sinne against God?* *Gen. 39. 9.*

7 It is lawfull to make the best of our owne; nay, goods in thy hand are others due, when thy ability, and their necessity meet.

Pro. 3. 27.

8 Every man for himselfe, and God for vs all; nay, *Dines* for himselfe, and the *Devill* for him, *Luc. 16. 19.*

9 Thou canst doe no iniury to him that is willing; nay, thy poore brother may sue to thee earnestly to borrow of thee vpon vs, yet maist thou not be to him as an *Vsurer*, *Exod. 22. 25.*

10 Thoughts are free; nay, *wash thine heart from wickednesse;*
how

how long shall thy euill thoughts lodge within thee? *Ier. 4. 14.*

11 It is enough to haue a good heart to God; nay, thou must glorifie him in thy body, *1 Cor. 6. 20.*

12 A yong Saint, an old Deuill; nay, a yong Saint, with *Ioseph*, and a Father to *Pharaoh*, in age; a yong Saint with *Moses*, and a God to *Pharaoh*, ere he dye, *Gen. 37. 2. & 45. 8.*

Thus haue I opened the gates of righteousnesse.

§. I I I I.

Of the manner of wel-doing.

3 The en-
luing qua-
lities of all
holy du-
ties.

THe third generall concernes the manner of wel doing, that the good thing we doe, may be done well, and acceptably: these are to be receiued with all possible obseruation, for they doe not onely appareil all our works

of

of godlinesse in the sight of men,
but giue the inward forme, and
~~inward~~ quality to the whole bo-
dy of those duties in the sight of
God, and are the *characteristi-*
call differences to distinguish the
godly from the wicked in these
workes, who may also doe ma-
ny of them for the *matter*: that
you may not therefore present
to God, the *carcase* of a duty,
without the *soule*, let all be done
in this manner.

In all duties, see

In generall, that thou offer up
soule and body to God, a whole
burnt offering, and yeeld thy selfe
vnto him, as one aline from the
dead, and thy members, weapons
of righteousness to holinesse, con-
secrating thy selfe as a covenant
seruant to righteousness, euen
as euer thou didst, or any man
doth yeeld himselfe, and his
members, as seruants to vn-
cleannesse, and to iniquity vnto
iniquity; so shalt thou haue thy
fruit

fruit unto holinesse, Rom. 12.1.
and 6.12.19.22.

In speciall: Looke you doe
all

1 With vprightnesse, Psal. 18.
22. Euen with a perfect heart,
1 Chro. 28. 9. which is expre-
sed,

1 In the sincerity and truth
of the heart: this is that *unleavened bread*, wherewith we must all
our daies, keepe our Christian
Passeouer, 1 Cor. 5.8. The con-
trary to this, is hypocrisie, and
guile of spirit, when then aduance
a profession of religion for *ter-
nall ends*, that they might seeme
onely: but God hates a *power-
lesse shew*; let thy holinesse, be
holinesse of truth Ephes. 4.24.

2 In giuing the *whole* of the
heart, without diuision, entirely
cleauing to all the workes of
righteousnesse, without halting,
without expostulating.

3 In doing all to the *glory of
God*, 1 Cor. 10.31.

4 In

4 In vniuersall obedience

To all Gods commandements, not putting any of his statutes from vs, nor biding our eyes from them. Say not in the words of Lot, is it not a little one? nor in the words of Naaman the Syrian, onely in this, the Lord be mercifull unto mee: but without ifs, and ands, reseruations, and exceptions, giue thy selfe with David, to doe all the wils of God, and resolve vpon the forsaking of all sinne.

Aa. 3. 12.

At all times, in aduersity, as well as prosperity.

In all places, obeying absent from their Ministers, as well as present.

In euery company, as well as in any company, Phil. 2. 12.

1 With ioy and cheerefulness, accounting our selues happy, when the Lord openeth a doore, and giueth any strength for holy duties: *loving to be his seruants, Esa. 56. 6. Lex voluntarios queris*

querit, Ambros. in Psal. 1. Gods people are all voluntaries, they cast off those foule vices of procrastination and security.

3 With seruency, not *slubful in businesse, but glowing in spirit, serving the Lord, Rom. 12. 11. doing all we put our hands vnto, with all our might, Eccles. 9. 10. with all diligence, 2 Cor. 8. 7. We must be all zealots, for cursed is hee that doth the Lords worke negligently, Ier. 48. 10.*

4 With feare, 1 Pet. 1. 17. *Blessed is the man that feareth alway, Pro. 28. 14. There is a feare to be expressed in all parts of holy life, and it is that reuerence, tenderneffe, modesty, and carefulneffe, should be in all our waies, fearing Gods presence, who should be ever set before vs, bearing reuerence to the Angels, to Gods Minist rs; fearing our deceitfull hearts, and the offence of the godly, the infection of the wicked, and the rume of those whom*

whom we might helpe, fearing
lest the day of *Christ* should come
vpon vs before we are prepared:
and thus *working out our saluation*
with feare and trembling, all
wretchlesnesse, rudnesse, rash-
nesse, precipitation, conceited-
nesse and pride laid aside, with
all hardning of the heart in euil;
no, no, feare, and depart from
euill.

5 With *faith*, for *what so is not*
of faith, is sinne, Rom. 14. This
takes Gods will for the warrant
of our actions, raiseth vp the
heart to beleeue Gods assistance,
trusts God for the successe, rests
on the promise for acceptation,
makes vs neglect the scornes
and oppositions of the world,
keepe vs from being *iust ouer-*
much conceiting too highly of
our selues for what wee doe, or
wicked ouer much, in thinking
too vilely of Gods worke in vs,
Eccles. 7. This cuts off all car-
nall feares, as the feare of men
and

and the superstitious feare of Gods displeasure for breaking mens traditions: or the commandments of our owne hearts.

6 With simplicity and godly purenesse, 2 Cor. 1. 12. & 11. 3. expressed in these things.

1 A faithfull retaining of the pure word of God without mixtures, looking onely thereto for the formes of holinesse and happinesse; no way lending eare to false teachers, that would impose more vpon vs, then God requires: as doe the Papists.

2 An ignorance of the depths of Satban: simple concerning euill, Rom. 16. 19. not skilled in wily distinctions & excuses, to maintaine sinne.

3 Godly integrity opposed to fleshly wisdom and fraud, which is, when in plainenesse of heart wee desire to doe what God requires, though it bee neuer so much derided in the world: without man-pleasing, or respect

to

to our owne lucre.

4 The loue of holinesse, for its selfe, and the hatred of sinne as it is sinne.

5 The desire to be what euer wee are, in the sight of God, making his allowance our glory.

Caluin in locum.

7 Precisenesse circumspectnesse, accuratenesse, Eph. 5. 15. *aspice* Making conscience of lesser sinnes, as well as greater, auoiding the appearance of euill, and the occasions, as well as the euill it self, obseruing the circumstances of time, place, and persons, in doing duty.

8 Meekenesse of wisedome, lam. 3. 13. which consisteth in these particulars.

1 A calmnesse of heart, from turbulent and violent passions, out of which springs gentlenesse of carriage, so that a man is not easily prouoked.

2 A sense of our owne vilenesse, which maketh vs not wise in our selues, and to doe good in the

the deepe apprehension of our vnworthinesse to doe any seruice to God or man, and to auoid bitter strifes, and enuyings, *Iam. 3.*

3 *Easiness to be intreated,* *Iam. 3. 17.*

4 *Corrigiblenesse & teachablenesse.*

9 *A Conuersation in heauen,* which is so to be in the world, as to let our hearts runne still vpon God, and his kingdome and righteousnesse: hauing God in all our thoughts and waies, and directing all our actions, some way to further our holinesse here, and hope of happinesse to come, *Phil. 3. 20.* Earthly men may haue earthly minds, but heauenly mindednesse becommes Christian men, whose God, Sauour, and happinesse, is aboue.

10 *Patient continuance, and perseuerance in wel-doing.*

Abounding in good workes,

filled

filled with the fruit of all righteousness.

Perfecting holinesse, and having our works full before God.

Increasing so, that our last workes may be better then our first.

Doing all without wearinesse, Gal. 6 9.

Without *dismayednesse* and faintings, Heb. 12. 12. 13.

Notwithstanding all impediments.

That so we may escape searefull *Apostacie*, both inward, that our hearts cast not off the care of godlinesse; the feare to offend, nor *restraine* prayer.

Outward, that we relapse not to the violent courses of the world, nor live in grosse sinne.

Both *totall*, in falling from all godlinesse; *partiall*, in falling from some ordinances of God, or to some transgressions.

Such are the generall precepts of an holy life.

§. V.

*Of our duty towards God, and
first of the knowledge of
God.*

NOW when thou art rightly qualified by faith and repentance, and hast set foote within the gates of righteousness, and art fully resolved in this holy manner to doe the Lords worke; come on, and tread the pathes of the highest, those even and pleasant waies which lead to the assurance of eternall happiness: For, the works of righteousness is peace, and the effect thereof quietnesse and assurance for ever.

Esa. 32. 17.

The particular and expresse precepts of holy conuersation, respect thy behaviour towards God, other men, thy selfe.

Thy duty
to God.

Thy duty to God, is to know him, to worship him aright, both for the inward affections
of

of thy heart : and for thy outward service.

1 The knowledge of God (desired more then burnt offerings) is that which must be in some good measure found in all the true worshippers of him: and that such a knowledge as natures light since the fall, reacheth not vnto, it being rather a *sparkle*, whereby wee discerne that there is a God, when any *flaming light*, that is able either to direct vs how aright to conceiue of him, or to warme our hearts by liuely impressions, that by the same we might be brought to glorifie him as God, and not prouevn-thankefull; worshipping the creature, in stead of the Creator, who is blessed for ever. Scripture then doth teach this knowledge, and God by them doth giue an heart, as *Jeremie* speaketh, an understanding, as *S. Iohn* saith, To know him that is true : and to know him, that we might wor-

1 To know him.

Rom. I. 19.
21.

Ier. 24. 7.
1 Ioh. 5. 20.

ship him. And concerning this grace, it is required in the Scripture, as euer we meane to know God, that not alone wee know, but also *follow on to know the Lord*, *Hos. 6. 3.* The precepts thereof must direct in both.

1 The Rules for the guiding of our vnderstandings, to know and conceiue of God aright, are these.

1 That we know him by no likenesse, nor resemble him to any thing in the world: hee is a *spirit, the inuisible God*: to whom then wilt thou compare him, or to whom shall he be like? God forbids images in Churches, houses, and thy head too; *Commandement 2. Dent. 4. 12. 15.*

2 How shall we doe then to conceiue of him, whom no man euer saw, nor can see, of whom none may thinke by resembling him to any thing hee doth see? the Lord himselfe hath shewen the way, easie, glorious, and able

able to prepare our hearts vnto him, in any seruice, wherein we would approach neere vnto him; a way by which hee made himselfe knowne to *Moses*, *Exod.* 34.6.7. by his glorious titles and attributes, the excellencies and praises of him, that is, *I am the Almighty, which is, which was, which is to come.* Therefore in prayer, and all other his worship, in all thy meditations, fasten thy thoughts vpon him, as the Lord, God, Gracious, Mercifull, long-suffering, that pardoneth iniquitie, transgression, and sinne, that will by no meanes cleare the wicked, the most Holy, *Al*sufficient, eternall, onely wise God, with the like, which shall lift vp thy heart vnto him, through the glory that shines in them. By this meanes maist thou haue him in thy minde through the whole day. In the creatures thou beholdest, inasmuch as these praises may be read plainly in

that great booke, If thou wilt take the benefit of this direction, an helpe *non contemnendum*, not to be despised; there are three waies to gather these glories of the highest, out of the booke of the creature. 1 By way of *denial*, remouing from God in our conceiuing of him, what euer argueth weakenesse or wickednesse in the creature: as to know him to bee the God that *cannot lye*, that *cannot dye*, but is immortall, that *cannot repent*, or *deny himselfe*. 2 By way of *eminency*, ascribing what is good in the creature, to the Creator, by an excellency: as see wee knowledge in men, and he that *teacheth men knowledge*, shall not he know? is wisdom in men, and is not hee most wise? are there any drops of mercy, truth, or holinesse, in the creature? the Ocean is in him, or rather he is the Ocean. Doth the creature liue? with him is *the well of life*.

3 By

3 By way of causing all things; so by the fabricke of this world, we know him to be the Creator; by wonders therein, we vnderstand his eternall power and God-head; by gifts bestowed on the creatures, his bounty and goodnesse, by their order, his wisdom, the God of order. by their continuance in the same estate to this day, his vnwearied providence.

3 Yet all this is not sufficient, wee must know him to bee that one God, who is three, the Father, Sonne, and Holy Ghost; and know God the Father, as the Father of Iesus Christ, his Sonne, and as our Father in him, by the holy Ghost. The first of these, namely, to hold the doctrine of the Trinity, distinguisheth Christians from Iewes, Paynims, Turkes, Arrians, Antitrinitarians. The second which the Apostles calls the *knowledge of the glory of God, in the face of*
D 4 Iesus

2 Cor. 4. 6.

2Cor. 3. 18
Col 3. 10.

Iesus Christ his Sonne, distinguisheth true Christians from all Hereticall, Papisticall, and formall Christians: which is called *sauiing knowledge* by Diuines, and is *eternall life* in the beginnings of it, *Ioh. 17. 3.* Which hath a power to transforme the whole man into Gods image, and change him from glory to glory. It is a chiefe part of Gods image in vs: at which time the vaile of ignorance is said to be rent. And this is, when by the Gospell (wee hauing first seene our misery by the law, and how vile we are by sinne) we vnderstand the loue of the Father set vpon vs before euer there was a world, choosing vs to life, and predestinating vs to the Adoption of children by Iesus Christ, whom hee gaue to vs, and made him to bee to vs, wisedome, righteousnesse, sanctification, and redemption; and also the grace of our Lord Iesus Christ
the

the Sonne, in taking on him our nature, and dying for vs, to reconcile vs to God, and rising againe to make vs righteous; and the fellowship of the holy Ghost, who vniteth vs to the Father, and the Sonne, and sanctifieth, and preserueth in the estate of grace, When I say, wee know with perswasion of heart, the loue of God in Christ, pardoning our sinnes, and receiuing vs for his sonnes and daughters: so that by the spirit of the Son, sent into our hearts, we call him *Abba, Father*, then know we him effectually.

And thus must thou conceiue of him, and thus conceiuing, approach to him when thou worshipest him, *Eph. 2. 18.* In *Christ* wee haue, saith *Paul*, *accesse vnto the Father by one spirit.*

For this wee should pray on the bended knees of our soules euery day, that God would en-

large our hearts to comprehend with all Saints, what is the height, depth, length, and breadth, and to know the love of God, which passeth knowledge, that we may be filled with all the fulnesse of God, Ephes. 3. 17. 18. 19.

2 After thou canst thus conceive of him, then follow on to know the Lord; acquaint thy selfe with him, doe not indure to spend thy time without God in the world: this is done,

1 By remembering him in thy waies, and setting him euer before thine eyes, walking before him, as Abraham, with him, as Henoch and Noah did, Gen. 17. 1.

2 By vsing thy selfe to soliloquies and meditations, and to this end beseeching the Lord to open thine eyes, that thou mightst see his glory in his word and works, that thence thou mightst extract matter of frequent meditation.

3 By seeking after him in the
meanes

meanes wherein hee useth to reueale himselfe familiarly vnto men: for we know but in part, and wee haue the promise, that then we shall know, if we follow on to know the Lord: now these meanes are two, 1. Gods Ordinances. 2. Household, 1 *Ioh. 1. 3.*

Hof. 6. 3.

Hitherto of the knowledge of God, the worship of God folowes.

§. VI.

Of the worship of God.

THe worship of God is either inward or outward: the inward is the life and soule of the outward, the acts whereof, no tyrannicall force can hinder, no dungeon can intercept: it is that whereby we come: nearest vnto God, and which is most acceptable to him, who is a spirit.

2 To worship him.

That thou maist know how

to

large our hearts to comprehend with all Saints, what is the height, depth, length, and breadth, and to know the love of God, which passeth knowledge, that we may be filled with all the fulnesse of God, Ephes. 3. 17. 18. 19.

2 After thou canst thus conceive of him, then follow on to know the Lord; acquaint thy selfe with him, doe not indure to spend thy time without God in the world: this is done,

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table to him, who is a spirit.

2 To wor-
ship him.

That thou maist know how
to

to set vpon this worship of the true God in thy heart and spirit, these rules direct.

1 Thou must with full purpose of heart, cleave vnto the Lord, placing all the affections of thy soule vpon him, *Act. 11. 23. Iosh. 23. 8.* and follow hard after God, *Plal. 63. 8.* by the helpe of these feet of thy soule.

1 By beleeuing in him, receiving euery part of his word, so as to feele the power of it in thine heart, of the Commandements to incite thee, of the threats to terrifie and humble thee, of the promises to comfort thee; the promises both of heauenly and of earthly things: no comming to God but by this beleeuing, *Heb. 11. 6. 2 Chro. 20. 20.*

2 By affiance and trust in God, resting on him, and making him our portion, shewed,

1 In committing our selues and our waies to him at all times,

times, *Psal.* 37. 5. & 10. 14. And
in distresse.

2 In rowling our cares and
burdens on him, *Psal.* 55. 22.

3 In relying vpon his aide,
not

Trusting to our owne hearts,
Pro. 3. 5.

Hasting to ill meanes, *Esa.*
28. 15.

Fretting at the prosperity of
the wicked, *Psal.* 37. 1.

But marke, if thou wouldest
haue God take the care of thee,
commit the keeping of thy soule
to him in wel-doing; and then,
is not hee the faithfull Creator?
1 Pet. 4. 19.

3 By hope in God, which is
a patient looking for the per-
formance of good things to
come, which God hath promi-
sed, and faith beleecued: expres-
sed in a quiet and constant wai-
ting vpon God, encouraging the
heart in him, *Lam.* 3. 26. *Psal.*
27. 14. *Hos.* 12. 6. and then doe
our

our soules waite, when denying our selues, wee resigne vp our selues, keepe silence to him, abide his leisure, expect his saluation, and the waies of escape, which he shall offer, without limiting, tempting, presuming, or staying in second causes.

4 By the loue of God aboue all, testified in honouring him, *Mal.* 1.6. Longing after his presence, both in his ordinances, *ps.* 42.1. & glory to come, *2 Cor.* 5.8

5 By delight in God, *Psal.* 37.4. which hath in it,

1 A sweetnesse in the meditation of his mercies and providence, *Psal.* 104.34.

2 A ioyfull entertainement of all passages of his loue, especially in the vse of his ordinances, *Cant.* 1.2. As being the very kisses of his mouth, whose loue is better then wine.

3 A spirituall replenishing and satiating, arising from the sense of his loue and allowance,
in

in which the heart of the Christian resteth, when all others disallow. As a childe thinkes it enough if the father commends him, & cares not then for others dislike or checke, *Psal. 63. 5.*

4 The extolling and commending of his praises and mighty acts, by discourse, and by singing of Psalmes, *Psal. 105. 1. 2.*

5 A glorying in him, *1 Cor. 1. 31.* The height of this grace, when the soule can climbe so high aboue all inferiour things and delights, as to make her *boast in the Lord all the day*, *Psal. 34. 1. 2.*

6 By the feare of God, which is two-fold, 1 the feare reuerentiall, whereby wee beare awfull regard to his name, *Deut. 28. 58.* his iudgements and iustice, *Psal. 90. 11.* his goodnesse, *Hos. 3. 5.* his word, *Esa. 66. 2.* his mighty and meruailous acts, *Rev. 15. 3. 4.* *Ier. 5. 22.* his maiesty in all his wor-

Timor
Culpa.
Culpa.

Gen. 32.
10.

worship, *Psal. 5. 7.* 2 the feare to offend, *Pro. 8. 13.*

7 By humbling our soules continually in his sight, *Mic. 6. 8.* as lesse then the least of all his mercies, and all the truth he sheweth to vs.

8 By pouring out our hearts before him on all occasions, *Psal. 62. 8.* In prayers, praises, Confessions, and complaints, *Psal. 142. 2.*

9 By obeying him, the soule euer yeilded vp. to submissiue obedience to what he shall command.

2 Thou must abhorre all Idols, as being the *images of idolatrie*, *Ezek. 8. 5.* and the *abomination of Desolation*: oh neuer set them vp in head or heart!

3 The affections of thy soule must bee placed on him onely; and on no creature any otherwise, then as thou seest God in it; and by it mayst be brought to cleaue to him the more; be it
father

father or mother, brother or sister, wife or childe.

4 The affections of thy soule must bee set on him in the full and vtmost vigor and force of them. Thou must *loue him with all thine heart, with all thy soule, with all thy might.*

Deut. 6. 4.
5.

§. VII.

Of the seruice of God in generall.

Hitherto of the inward worship of God, or how thou maist aright worship him for the inward affections of thy heart. The outward worship may bee called the *seruice* of God, and it is charged vpon thee in *Deut.* 10. 20. and in *Mat.* 4. 10. Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and *him onely shalt thou serue.*

3 To serue him.

Now God is serued with thy person, and goods; first, with thy person,

With our
persons.

person, and for direction herein, the Lord in his word hath laid downe certaine rules, some generall, which guide thee in all his seruice, some speciall, these pertaine to the seuerall parts of his seruice, or to a special time of his seruice.

The generall are rules of
 { Preparation.
 { Execution.

Where
rules of
preparati-
on in all
seruice.

1 For preparation, the approach to Gods holinesse, needs particular addressees; our hearts are naturally auerse from holy duties, and require a speciall fitting and preparing, when wee come to the ordinances of God.

Which is done, when before all seruice of God whatsoever,

1 Wee commune with our owne hearts, and cast out the loue of all sinne, washing our hands in innocency, and preserving our vprightnesse, *Psal.* 26.6. & 24.4. & 66.18. Otherwise our solemne meetings, our prayers,

prayers, all we doe, will be but a wearinesse to God, such as hee cannot away with, *Esa. 1. 13.* God will not regard his seruice, who will regard iniquity in his heart. But if thus thou prepare thy heart, *thou shalt lift up thy face before God, Iob 11. 13. 14. 15.*

2 We follow *Dauids* example, before we take vp the duty, say, *unto thee, O Lord, doe I lift up my soule.* For the corruption of nature, which we alwaies beare about vs, is as a weight pressing vs downe, and doth easily beset vs with vnchearefulnesse, distractions, security, fashionablenesse, and the like, vnderminers of holy affections, *Psal. 25. 1. Heb. 12. 1.*

And when before all seruice in the publique assemblies in Gods house,

Especially
in Gods
house.

1 Wee looke to our timely comming, to bee present with the first, flying thither with hunger and thirst after the
means,

meanes, and resolute on the continuance there, till the blessing be put upon vs by the Minister. Gods people are a *willing people in the day of assembling of his armies in holy beauty*, Psal. 110. 3. Esa. 60. 8. Num. 6. 23. 24. 25. Ezek. 46. 10.

2 We encourage and call on others to goe with speed to seeke the Lord, prouoking them by our owne readinesse, *Zach. 8. 12. Esa. 2. 2.* Prophecies that foretold of the Christians praise herein. In these two duties, the shew is good, though not to doe it for shew: in both, thou shouldest secretly grieve for the neglect and contempt of others, *Psal. 119. 136.*

3 We looke to our feet when we enter into the house of God, that our soules be not lifted off from that reuerence we should beare to the Lords most holy presence, either by distractions, or by any pompous and stately shewes

shewes of pride in apparell or
gate, which doth take off the
affections from the feare, where-
with wee ought alwaies to serue
the Lord, yea, and others affe-
ctions too: no, looke to both
thy feet, *Eccles. 5. 1.* And let the
Lord see, and all others too,
that thou art ready, and com-
mest for that purpose, to offer an
*obedient heart and eare to God, and
not the fooles sacrifice*, euen a ser-
uice, which they thinke must
please God, though they obey
him not; yea must buy at Gods
hands a liberty to disobey, a par-
don to liue as they lust.

2 For the execution, or
right discharge of all duties of
seruice to God, we must remem-
ber,

1 To doe all to God onely :
Angell-worshippers hold not
the head, *Mat. 4. 10. Col. 2. 18.*

2 To doe all in the name of
Christ, seeing our daily frailties,
and the euill of our best workes,
and

Rules of
right ex-
ecution.

Of all ser-
uice,

and therefore relying on the merits and intercession of Christ, to couer them, and present them to God, perfumed with the incense of his obedience, *Col. 3. 17.*

3 To seeke the face of God and his strength, resting in his approbation, and taking heed wee doe not our seruice for the praise of men, or for fashion-sake, *Psal. 105. 4. Mat. 6. 1. 2.*

4 To worship him with his owne worship, according to the patterne receiued from God, not according to the custome of the time, or traditions of men, *Heb. 8. 5. 2 Chro. 17. 4. Mat. 15.*

5 Not to worship him in an Image, *Commandement 2.* This euill was noted to remaine in the time of *Manassehs* reformation: the people did sacrifice still in the high places, though to the Lord their God onely, *2 Chro. 33. 17.*

And in discharge of all seruice to God in his house, adde these rules

Especially
in his
house.

rules to the former, that thou mayest know how to behaue thy selfe in the house of God.

1 Let all be done with one consent, bee of one heart, one mind, one iudgement. Zeph. 3. 11. saying, *The Lord will teach vs of his wayes, and we will walke in his pathes, with one mind, and one mouth*, gloryfying God. Rom. 15. 6. Esa. 2. 2.

2 Let a speciall zeale and seruēcy of spirit fire thee, & as it were eate thee vp, expressed, not so much in shew of outward gesture, as in loue to that place, and the ordināces of God in the publike: And an hearty & ready performance of all duties there, with more then ordinarie attention and intention of heart and mind. bee there as *a greene Olive tree*, flourishing in the affections of godlines, glorying in this mercy of God more then any worldly Doeg doeth in his wealth, and flourishing in Kings fauors and courts.

courts. Psal. 69. 9. Psal. 26. 2. and 52. 8. 9. And further watching against all decayings of these ioyes in Gods Ordinances, that we may be fat in our old age and well liking : to shew that the Lord is upright, and that there is no unrighteousnesse in him. Psal. 92. 13. 14. 15.

These are the Rules of preparation and execution of Gods outward worship in the whole: The severall partes are such as follow.

§. VIII.

The first, the hearing of the word read and preached.

Of hearing the word.

THE Precepts that guide vs herein, respect vs, before, in, after hearing.

Before hearing.

1 Wee must lay aside these sinnes, *malice, guile, or deceit* in our dealings with men, *hypocries*

fies or guile of spirit in our duties to God, enuy and *enil-speaking*, as *backebiting*, *iudging*, *grudging*, *complaining*, *slandering*, with all *bitternesse* of speech: yea, all *malicioufnesse* and all *guile*, as the *Apostle Peter* exhorteth. 1. Pet. 2.1. and the *Apostle James* more generally, *All filthinesse* and *superfluity of naughtinesse*. Iam. 1.2 1. These corruptions of heart and life must bee mortified, if euer we would thrive by the word, and all of them: for a little *leaven* will *sowre the whole lump*, a small roote of them will much infect.

πᾶν πονη-
ρίαν καὶ
φθόρον
καὶ πᾶν

2 Wee must *seeke meekenesse* and *lowlinesse*, meekenesse to calme our hearts from waiwardnesse, passions, and perturbations; and humility, that wee be not wise in our owne eyes, and conceited of our gifts or abilities, but set our selues down like schollers, at the feet of God, to receiue of his words, Iam. 1. 21.

E

Dent.

Dent. 33. 3. 1 Cor. 3. 18.

3 Wee must be like children in our affections to the word, to loue it, and long for it, delight in it, and haue our hearts set on it as affectionately, as children doe naturally thirst after the Brest, *1 Pet. 2. 2.* esteeming it as our appointed food, as the honey, or the honey combe, *Psal. 19. 10. Iob 23. 12.* renewing daily these our affections, so shall we grow by it, as by sincere milke.

4 Prayer is required for our selues, looking to the Lord that teacheth to profit, *Psal. 25. 1 Cor. 3. 6. 7. Esa. 48. 17.* and for the Minister, *Col. 4. 3.*

5 Knowledge of the Catechisme, that we vnderstand the doctrine of the beginnings of Christ, without which we shall be euer but dull of hearing, *Heb. 5. 11. 12.* with *6. 1.*

6 Resolution to obey in all things that are spoken to vs of God, *Act. 10. 33.* To heare all
his

his words, not putting any of his statutes from vs, though contrary to our reason, profit, credit, and the like. The contrary was found in *Iohanan* and his confederates, who promised all this to *Jeremy*, but secretly resolved to try what the will of God was, and to obey no further then it agreed to their wils, *Ier.* 42. & 43.

In hearing, there is required;
1 Attention of the eare. bowed and inclined to heare, *Esa.* 55. 3.

Of the eye, if it may helpe affection, as it doth, *Luk.* 4. 28.

Of the whole body, as *Mary*, *Luk.* 10. 39. *Constantine* the great, would stand and heare, though he were admonished of his Nobles, not to doe it.

Such a compolure or posture of body, as may free from distraction, expresse reuerence, and helpe affection, is required: which will easily be framed, if

we marke the rules following;
namely,

2 To heare as in Gods presence, *Act. 10. 33.*

3 To heare as the word of the liuing God, not as the word of a mortall man; it then worketh effectually, when it is thus mixed with faith, *1 Thes. 2. 13. Hab. 4. 2.*

4 Prayer, *Oh thou that dwellest in the gardens, the Companions beare thy voyce, cause mee to beare it, Cant. 8. 13.*

5 Intention of the minde, the thoughts not rousing, and the vnderstanding busied.

6 Retention of the memory, obseruing that rule, to be wise for himselfe, *Pro. 9. 12. & 23. 19.* He that so doth, hath a good, if not a great memory.

After hearing,

1 Meditation and rumination, in which worke, three things are essentiall, that we try the spirits, *proving all things, and holding*

holding fast that which is good,
1 Ioh. 4. 1. 1 Thes. 5. 21. And
that wee compare it and our
selues together, *Psal.* 119. 59. *I*
hane considered my waies, and tur-
ned my selfe unto thy testimonies;
and lastly, that we obserue how
gracious the Lord is in his ordi-
nances, what word soeuer he is
pleased to sweeten to vs with
the tast of his speciall goodnesse,
to note that chiefly, 1 *Pet.* 2. 3.
Psal. 34. 6. 8.

2 The treasuring it vp for
practise vpon all occasions, *Psal.*
119. 11. Thou must presently
set vpon the doing of what thou
hast heard, and retaine it not for
that day, but for euer. Which is
easily done, if wee turne it into
action, as *Mat.* 7. 24. else we de-
ceiue our selues, *Iam.* 1. 22.

§. IX.

The second part of Gods worship: viz. the receiuing of the Sacrament of Christs Body and Bloud.

Of recei-
uing the
Sacrament
of the
Lords
Supper.

THis holy ordinance of *Christ*, instituted in memory of his death and passion for our sinnes, doth present the grace and mercy of God the Father, and of our Lord Iesus, to the ast and sight of the belecuer: of which we may say, Oh come, tast and see how gracoius the Lord is. Neare is our approach to the Lord of glory, when we see, handle, taste him, when we are made one with him, when he liues in vs. Who is sufficient or meet for these things? Yet who would not his part and lot should be in this butinesse? if thy question be, what letteth me to bee part. ker of the Lords Table?

Table? I answer, Thou, and all other Christians baptised, that are come to yeeres of discretion, may, and must oft, (euen as oft as the laudable custome of the Church in which they liue, requireth) communicate at this heavenly banquet and feast of fat things. To all such our Sauiour saith, *Take, Eate, &c.* And nothing hindreth but thou maist with comfort draw nigh to this ordinance, if thou follow the rules giuen, to make thee a worthy Communicant.

They concerne thy preparation, and vse thereof.

I For preparation, foure things are to be looked vnto by him that would come and receiue to his comfort.

I His knowledge of the doctrine of saluation by Christ.

Of the nature and vse of this Sacrament, that his heart be not through ignorance, poysoned with superstition, or contempt,

The preparation.

1 Cor. 11. 23. Sacraments are *seales of the righteousness of faith*, Rom 4. 11. It is then of absolute necessity to bee knowne, what this righteousness of faith is: it is the way of making sinners righteous before God, by the righteousness of Christ the Son of God, imputed to vs of God, and receiued by beleeuing of vs; euen the righteousness of Christ, who being become man, wrought our redemption by his blood, and was made sinne, that wee might be made the righteousness of God in him. And thus we should be iustified, not by the workes of righteousness which we haue done.

Vnlesse this be knowne and beleued, in vaine shall we come to this ordinance, where the seale is annexed to this, and no other Couenant.

On the other side, the nature and vse of this Sacrament must be knowne. *viz.* that it is given
on

on Gods part as a signe, memoriall, seale, and meanes, to convey Christ and all the benefits of his death, obedience and blood shedding, to the beleeuer: and that it is on our parts, a solemn renewing of our Covenant with God, and of our intimate association to the fellowship of the Saints.

2 The practise of the duty of examination: a reuiew of heart and waies, to finde out our sins, and to iudge our selues for them, that we may come with true humiliation, and may seeke particularly the support of Gods ordinances vnder our particular sinnes, both the assurance of his loue in forgiuing them, and the increase of strength against them, 1 Cor. 11. 28. 31.

3 The forgiuing of others that haue treipassed vs, in all things, for any matter of reuenge, malice, or secret grudge; a leauen that swels the heart,

and sowres the sacrifice, and maketh it distastfull to the Almighty, 1 Cor. 5. 7. 8. And here we are bound to seeke reconciliation, and offer agreement, *Mat. 5. 23. 24. 25. 26.*

4 His hunger and thirst after the mercy of God, and the grace of Christ there offered to be exhibited, and assured to vs. *Esa. 55. 1. 3. Mat. 5. 6.*

Vse.

2 For the vse of this Sacrament: In the time of receiuing, we are not onely to take, to eat, and to drinke the bread and wine, *Mat. 26. 26.* but also,

Ioh. 6. 35.

1 By faith to eate and drinke Christs body and bloud, tendered verily and indeed in the words of promise, *This is my Body which is broken for you, and this is my bloud of the New Testament, which is shed for you:* vnto which promise thou listest vp the hand, and openest the mouth of thy soule, namely, a lively faith, and thus seekest on his Body and Bloud
suffe-

suffering on the Crosse for thy sinnes. Thy faith must discern the Lords body, that thou become not guilty of the Body and Bloud of the Lord: esteeme not of that bread, and that Cup, as of ordinary bread and wine, but as Sacramentall: so that thou beleue the presence of Christ, and that God doth as effectually giue Christ to the soule of the beleuer, as the Minister giueth Bread and Wine to his body, and exaiting thy faith, thou must beleue he is giuen to thee also: neither doth God delude thee, 1 Cor. 11. 29.

2 By feeling remembrance of thy particular sins which by examination were found most burdensome and preuailing, to cate this true *Paschall Lambe* with the *sowre hearts* of godly sorrow, Exod. 12. 8.

3 By the effectuall remembrance of the death of the Lord Iesus, which ought to be shewed forth

foorth by this action, till his comming again, with thanksgiving recording his grieuous sufferings for vs; the breaking of the bread, and powring out of the wine doeth represent this, *Luc. 22. 19. 1 Cor. 11. 26.*

4 By loue to Gods people and hearty communion with them, as being one bread, and one body; for they all are partakers of one bread, and haue all drunke into one spirit, *1 Cor. 10. 16. 17. & 12. 12. 13.*

And after Communicating, we must manifest the vertue is in Christs body and bloud to nourish and cheere vs to life eternall.

1 By keeping the feast in the unleavened bread of sincerity & truth, auoyding all our daies, all malice, wickednesse and hypocrisie and society of scandalous brethren, as leauen that swells and sowres all our actions and vertues before God and men.

men. 1 Cor. 5. 8.

2 By fleeing Idolatry, the society of Idolaters and Idolatrous service, 1 Cor. 10. 14, 16, 17.

§. X.

The third: Baptisme, where rules for the use thereof.

Baptisme is the washing of regeneration. Tit. 3. 5. the Sacrament of our new-birth which is not to be reiterated, or oft received as that other, but once only: as it fitteth to life, to be often fed, but once borne. Yet the virtue and use of Baptisme is of force to our liues end: speaking therefore to men already initiated by Baptisme, the rules of direction respect

Of Baptisme.

{	ours and our owne	}	Baptisme.
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Ours, For our children are not unclean.

uncleane, 1. Cor. 7. 14. To whom also the promise is made to a thousand generations: heere our duety is to present them to the Font:

In due time, testifying thereby our high esteeme of Gods mercy to our seed, and our earnest desire to haue his covenant sealed to them, lest the Lord should strike vs as he did *Moses* for a like neglect, *Exod.* 4. 24. 25. 26.

With sayth in Gods covenant, which is, that hee will be our God, and the God of our seed, with thankfulness, accounting the benefit of this admission greater, then if a king had adopted our childe heyre apparant.

Our owne Baptisme; which we are to make vse of, all our life long, } as Gods seale,
both } as our vow.

1. As it is giuen of God, by the outward washing of the Mistriller,

nister, in the name of the Father, Sonne, and holy Ghost, to signify as by signe; to assure, as by seale, to conuey, as by instrument, Christ Iesus and all benefits spirituall with him: such as are

1 Receiving into Couenant with the Father, Sonne and holy Ghost, and adoption, as son and daughter into his household and family, *Gal. 3. 27.*

2 Ingrafting into Christ and communion with him, as a member of his body, *Rom. 6. 5.*

3 Deliverance from the seas of Gods wrath, *1 Pet. 3. 17. 18. Mat. 3. 7.*

4 The imputation of Christs righteousness, and remission of sinnes, *Ephes. 5. 26. 1. Ioh. 1. 7. Gal. 3. 27.*

5 Regeneration *Tit. 3. 5.* which hath two parts,

mortifi-

{ mortification }
Rom. 6. 3. 4. } of both Cal.
 { vivification. } 2. 13.
Rom. 6. 4. 5.

6 Communion with all Saints, *1 Cor. 12. 15.*

7 The resurrection of our bodies, *1 Cor. 15. 29. Rom. 6. 8.*

Now thus we must make use of it in diuers cases; as in case,

1 Of doubting of forgiveness of sinnes and of saluation, behold, baptisme saueth, that is, effectually assures saluation, it saueth as a figure: now wee offend not in trusting to Gods promises made in his word and figured and sealed in baptisme, *1 Pet. 3. 18.* Reason then, hath not God provided the Arke of baptisme to preserve mee from the seas of his wrath? Againe, hath hee not cleansed away my sinnes by his sonnes blood, and presented this vnto mee in baptisme? The very forme of baptisme sheweth, that therein the Lord

Lord giueh the Christian right and title to himselfe : heere also remember, that the Father, Son, and holy Ghost are one in co-uenant making, and in working thy saluation.

2 Of doubting of perseuerance and of our resurrection. For if Christ be rayfed in vs, he can *die no more* in himselfe or in vs, *Rom. 6. 9. 10. Gal. 3. 27. 28. Mark. 16. 16. 1. Cor. 15. 29.* Yea, all the holinesse and happinette of a Christian is sealed by three, *1 Ioh. 5 7.*

3 Of oppositions : for in baptisme thou hast put on *Christ* who is a couert from the storm, *Esa. 4. 5.*

4 Of temptation to sin : for debate it thus,

I haue the name of the Father, Sonne, and holy Ghost, named on me, shall not I walke worthy and answerable to this dignitie ?

My baptisme is the baptisme
of

of repentance, and do I yet liue in sinne? *Act. 13. 14. Matt. 3. 11.*

I was baptized into Christs death and resurrection, and therein assured of the vertue of both to kill sin in me and quicken me to holinesse, shall I not beleue the operation of God in that Sacrament, *Col. 2. 12.* If I be dead to sinne, can I liue any longer therein: if a liue to God, how is it I want life in the work of God? Are my corruptions preuayling, and shall I not seeke the strength and life of Christ? *Rom. 6. 1. 3.* In thy security thou couldst say with the Church in the Canticles, *ch. 5. v. 3.* I haue put off my coat, how shall I put it on? I haue washed my teete, how shall I defile them? Now much more take vp this saying, I haue put on the Lord Christ, how should I put him off. I am washed in his most precious bloud, and shall I now defile my selfe?

selfe? I haue put on the robe of his righteousness, it is now no time to vncouer my nakednesse and to take to the rotten ragges of the old man, *Rom. 13. 14.* I will neuer more make prouision to fulfill the lustes of the flesh.

5 Of temptation to presumption and security, in resting vpon the outward washing: say with thy selfe, am I not taught that baptism which saueth, is not the washing away of the filth of the flesh, but the answer of a good conscience, *1 Pet. 3. 21.* It is the baptisme of repentance, the washing of the new-birth, which new-birth is by water, and the sanctifying of the holy Ghost through the word, *Ioh. 3. 3. Ephes. 5. 26.* And if we bring not forth fruits worthy amendment, God will rather take of these stones and rayse vp children vnto Abraham, then owne a viperous generation, *Matt. 3. 8.*
The

The baptisme of the Minister is little auayleable where Christs baptisme is not receyued, who baptizeth with the holy Ghost and with fire. Truth, hee that beleeueth and is baptized, shall be saued, but hee that beleueth not, though hee be baptized, as was *Simon Magus* also, shall bee damned, *Marc. 16. 16.*

2 Againe, we are to make vse of our baptisme as it is a vow and promise on our parts, and a dedication of our soules and bodies there to the worship and seruice of that one God, who is the Father, the Sonne, and the holy Ghost, renouncing all others, now let this vow and profession of thine teach thee,

1 To abandon all impenitency and vnbeliefe, lest thou become a Couenant-breaker with God, one that makest void the death of Christ, one that crucifiest him afresh, one that sinnest against the spirit of
grace

grace, that grieuest that holy spirit, disgracest the family, Gospel, and name of God, and deprivest thy selfe of that salvation set forth by the Father, wrought by the Sonne, applyed by the holy Ghost, assured by all three to thee in thy baptisme, haddest thou looked to the condition, and not put a barre to such surpassing mercy.

2 To fight against the flesh, the diuel, and the world thereby remembring whose thou art, and vnder whom thou warrest.

3 To acknowledge the communion of Saints, and know that thou art by baptisme bound to preserve brotherly love with them, as with the members of the body, as with sonnes of the same father, and seruants of the same lord, 1 Cor. 12. 13. Ephes.

4. 3 4. 5. No diuisions should arise, 1 Cor. 1. 13. All names of sectes should be abolished; wee should deuote our selues to no mans

mans rule, *were we baptized into the name of Paul.* Whose seruants soeuer wee are, wee are Christs freemen, and whose freemen soeuer, we are Christs seruants.

4 To worship him in vnity, and vnity in Trinity, drawing neere to the Father, in the Son, by the holy Ghost, giuing the distinct glory to each person; the Father that elected and loued, the Sonne that redeemed, the holy Ghost that sanctified vs. The forme of baptisme requireth this.

§. XI.

The fourth, Prayer.

Of prayer.

THis rightly performed is the soule of the soule, because it causeth it to liue in God: the exercise of all the graces of the spirit at once; as faith, hope, loue, feare to offend, vprightnes
of

of heart, delight in God, and the like, the Christians armour; the incense acceptable to God, the very key of heaven. In this service of the living God, these speciall rules must be heeded,

1 Thou must pray with thy vnderstanding, that it may not be sayd to thee, thou knowest not what thou askest. It is the prime thing to be looked vnto, that thy vnderstanding bee not vnfruitfull: for it is not the tumbling ouer a few wordes, without regard of the sense in them, and knowledge of the thing prayed for, that is of any moment, but the *powring out of the soule* in those wordes which alone giues being to our prayers, 1 Sam. 1. 15. Psa. 142. 2. Lift vp thy heart with thy handes, Lam. 3. 41.

2 Pray with *pure heart* and *bands*, 1 Tim. 2. 8. The purity of the heart giueth purity to the hands, both are pure in prayer when

when they are lifted vp.

1 Without double minded-
nelle, hypocrisie or guile of spi-
rit, the soule not lifted vp to vanity,
Psal. 24. 4. nor the heart set vp
on the loue of any sinne; purifie
your hearts, ye double minded, and
then draw nigh to God, and he
will draw nigh to you, Iam. 4. 8.
But if thou wert David himself,
to whom God gaue his sure mer-
cies, if thou regard iniquity in
thine heart, the Lord will not heare
thy prayer, Psal. 66. 18.

2 Without wrath, for if wee
forgiue not, neither will our Father
in heauen forgiue vs, Mat. 6. 14. 15.

3 Without doubting, Iam.
1. 5. Aske and wauer not.

3 Pray with feeling and ser-
uency: how preuailing is the pray-
er of a righteous man? it is as
an arrow shot home to the
marke, Iam. 5. 16. A speeding pray-
er, a labouring and working prayer.

4 Pray in the Holy Ghost,
Iude 20. Set thy delight on the

Al-

evangel.
m. n.

Almighty, so cannot any hypocrite, *Iob* 27. 10. and cry *Abba Father*, by the spirit of adoption, *Gal.* 4. 5. with childelike affections and confidence.

5 Pray at *all times*, pray in prosperity, in aduersity, pray euery day, pray and restraîne not prayer before God: why shouldest thou cast off his feare? continuing instant, *Col.* 4. 2. *Iob* 27. 10. The rather since our Lord saith that *this faith* he shall scarce finde when he comes to iudgement, *Phil.* 4. 7. *Luk* 18. 8. in no thing be careful, but in all things tell to the Lord thy requests.

6 Pray onely *in the name of Christ*, *Ioh.* 14. 13. and in *Ioh.* 16. 23. 24. We are not onely commanded to aske in his name, but chidden for our slownesse to aske, seeing we haue the Sonne of God our spokelman.

7 Pray *all manner* of prayer, complaints, confessions, supplication, petition, thanksgiuings,

F and

and remember alwayes giuing
of thankes in all thy requests
Phil. 4. 7. & Tim. 2. 1.

8 Pray for all sorts of men,
especially for all in Authority,
& Tim. 2. 1.

9 Auoide vaine repetitions:
God is in heauen, thou art in earth,
therefore let thy words bee few.
Mat 6. 7. Eccles. 5. 2. Onely see
they be the true voyce of the
heart, and they are not long if
thy desire and feeling giue them
life, and they are long though
neuer so short if this be wanting,
beware of length in prayer to
be seene of men, approue thy
selfe to thy father that seeth in
secret.

I close vp these directions with
the saying of Ambrose in his
booke *De Cain et Abel lib. 2. c. 6.*

*Si tanquam pubescens adolescat
fides, quæ defectum senescentis de-
votionis ableget & spiritus foveat,
& congrua distinctione teneatur
mensura legitima diuisionis & assi-
duta*

datus commendat gratiam, tunc fit illud pingue & tanquam adspale precationis genus, de quo dicit scriptura, impinguasti in oleo caput meum. Sicut n. agni multo lacte pinguescunt, & sicut oves bene pasta adipe nitent, ita Apostolico succo pasta fidelium pinguescit oratio, harum si desit aliquid quæ supra diximus, sacrificium non probatur,

If faith grow vigorous as comming to ripe age, so that it banish the defect of withering deuotion, & waxe hot in spirit, and the measure of a lawfull diuision be held by a congruous distinction, and assiduity commend the grace of it: then that wel-liking and as it were fatty kind of praying is made, of which the Scripture saith *thou hast annointed mine head with oyle.* For like as the Lambes grow fat with much milke and as sheepe well-fed shine with fatnesse, euen so batteneth the prayer of heeleuers, fedd with Apoltolike iuice.

If ought of these forespoken be wanting, the sacrifice is not allowed.

§. XII.

Offeasting

The fifth: feasting, or solemne Thankesgiuing.

THis duety is performed a-right if wee follow these three essentiall directions.

1 Our feasting must be with praise to God, vpon the recording of some fauor and benefit or deliuerance, reioycing in the worke that he hath done, *considering the workes of his hands.* Psa. 119.24.

2 It must be with liberality to the poore: that their loines may blesse vs and their cry drowne not the voyce of our singing; Nay that the poore may tast of our goods whereby their heart may be brought to
the

the loue and seruice of so gracious a God that delighteth in the prosperity of his seruants, and their penury may bee relieved. Hest. 9 22.

3 Oblerue a rest from labors, else cannot our hearts be lifed vp with that spirituall ioy and freedom from distractions as be seemeth so Angelicall a worke. Rest take not for Idlenesse: they are Idle whom the painefulnesse of action causeth to auoid labors whereunto God and nature bindeth them, they rest which either cease from their worke when they haue brought it to perfection, or else giue ouer a meane labour because a worthier and better is to be vndertaken, God hath created nothing to be idle, or ill imployed.

§. XIII.

*The Sixt, Fasting.*Of Fa-
sting.

THe next duety is religious fasting: What this is, our age knoweth not almost to fast, the poore either by their owne Idlenesse, or by the rich men unmercifulnesse are compelled: to fast religiously is out of vse with poore and rich. Our Saviour often stiled the Iewes, this euill and adulterous generation, sure now would he adde concerning vs, this euill, adulterous, drunken and gluttonous generation. We feast oft, but not to God; we fast neuer but when riot first hath assubiected vs to the prescript of the Physitian. Thus it is come to passe that first we neede some direct prooffe of the necessity, & large Encomium, of the profitable vse of fasting, before we gaue directions for the right manner . of

of performance. The former is not my particuler ayme, yet receiue this in brieve.

1 That Christians owe this as a duty Matth. 6. 16. Mat. 9. 14. 1 Cor. 7. 5.

2 And this duty is then to be performed, when

1 Wee vndertake warre, 2 Chro. 20. 3. 4. the example of *Iehoshaphat*:

2 Or eminent iudgements are begunne or ready to fall on vs 1 Sam. 7. 6. 2 Sam. 12. 1 Chro. 21. 16. 1 Sam. 31. vlt. be they publike or priuate.

3 Or greiuous sinnes are scandalously committed Lev. 23 28. Whether our owne or the sinnes of the times. Ezra. 10. 6 1 Sam. 7. 6.

4 Or the Afflictions of Gods people by enemies are vpon them or decreed against them. Neh. 1. 4. Hest. 4.

5 Or the accomplishment of some remarkeable promise is expected

pected to bee fulfilled to the Church Dan. 9. 1.

6 Or iudgements are threatened by Gods Ministers according to a wise parallel of neuer-failing truth in Scripture, and ruine-threatening sinnes in a common-wealth. Ion. 3. 5. 1 King. 21.

7 Or some are designed to some great functions in Church or common-wealth Act. 13. 4.

8 Or in case of spirituall desertions, when the bridegrome is gone, then is it time to mourne and fast in those dayes. Matth. 9. 14.

These are the seasons of this duty, when the Lord calls to weeping, and to mourning, and to baldnesse, and to girding with sack-cloth. Let not that be verified any longer vpon vs, that it should be said, and In that day behold ioy and gladnesse, slaying Oxen, and killing sheepe, eating flesh and drinking wine; let vs eat and drinke, to morrow

now we shall dye: then wee may
 feare lest that follow in the
 euent, which followeth in the
 Prophecie; And it was revealed
 in mine eares by the Lord of hosts,
 surely this iniquity shall not be pur-
 ged from you till you dye, saith the
 Lord God of hosts, Esa. 22. 13. 14.

3 Now for the prayse of this
 holy Action, the saying of Am-
 brose shall suffice, in his booke
De Helia et Ieiunio. c. 8.

*Ieiunium continentia magiste-
 rium est, pudicitie disciplina, humi-
 litas mentis, castigatio carnis, forma
 sobrietatis, norma virtutis, purifica-
 tio animæ, miserationis expensa, leni-
 tatis institutio, charitatis illecebra,
 senilis gratia, custodia iuuentutis:
 Ieiunium et allevamentum infirmi-
 tatis, alimentum salutis.*

Fasting is the chiefe rule of
 continence, the discipline of
 shamesfastnesse, the lowlinesse of
 the minde, the chastising of the
 flesh, the forme of sobriety, the
 square of vertue, the purifying

of the soule, the cost of compassion, the instruction of gentleness, the allurements of charity, the grace of age, the custody of youth, the lightening of infirmity, the food of health.

But rules for the right discharge of this worke is that agreeeth to my purpose, and here all shall be cleare if this distinction be premised.

A fast religious is either publique or priuate, the publique is that which is appointed by the ciuill Magistrate and by the Church on great, weighty and publique occasions and obserued by many families assembling in one or many congregations: we haue no warrant for such assemblies but with the leaue & commande of our governors. *Iosel* 3. 7. 8. *2 Chro.* 20. 3. the priuate is such as is taken on right grounds mouing thereto either by one man alone, or by a priuate familie, *Hesl.* 4. 16. *Mat.* 6.

17.18. for priuate fasts to be kept by more families of Christians, Scripture knoweth not, nor alloweth: If our gouernors see not the occasions, or hid their eyes from the necessity of the duty when God calls for it, priuate men and families apart may mourne, and mourne for this iudgement in the midst of iudgements, and if God call them at any time that by vertue of their places they may speake, they ought modestly to intimate the necessity, humbly craue the proclaiming of it, freely rebuke the sayling. Be not lesse carefull but better aduised to take vp this duty as God commandeth:

And for religious fasting, be it Publike or priuate, be it thus ordered,

1 Let there bee abstinence from all the necessaries; much more, delights of this life for a day at the le. st, as from food,
and

and sleepe 2 *Sam.* 12. 16. 20. Ornaments *Exod.* 34. 4. 5. Matrimonial beneuolence 1 *Cor.* 7. 5. *Isa.* 2. 16. and workes of our calling that it be a *Sabbath* for rest *Lev.* 23. 32. delights of life *Dan.* 10. 3. recreations. *Esa.* 58. and workes of gaine, in all these vse such abstinence as may afflict the body, *Lev.* 23. 30. but yet with these two caueats:

1 That the flesh bee tamed by our abstinence, not killed or disabled for Gods service.

2 That we do not these to be seene of men, *Mat.* 6. 16. 17. in a priuate fast eschewing wholly the shew, in a publike, not performing to the shew, or to this end that we might be seene.

2 Let the time bee spent in religious duties, especially in humbling the soule for sinne, *Isa.* 2. 12. 13. *Psal.* 69. 10. *I humbled my soule with fasting*: for thus religious fasting is differenced from all other, by the end
for

for which we abstaine viz to stir
vp our zeale in prayer, to con-
firme our attention in meditati-
on, to manifest our grief for dis-
pleasing God, and to take spiri-
tuall reueng vpon our selues for
offending.

3 There must bee a relin-
quishing and breaking off of
our former sinnes, especially of
vnrightheousnesse and oppression
of others, *Esa 58.6.*

Such is the fast which the
Lord hath chosen, when thus
we cry, hee will say, *here I am,*
his worke also shall be as for-
ward as his word, for then shall
our light breake forth as the mor-
ning, and our health shall spring
forth speedily; our rightheousnesse
shall goe before vs, and the glory of
the Lord shall bee our reuerward to
gather vs vp.

S.XIIII.

§. XIII.

*The seventh, singing of
Psalmes.*Of singing
of Psalmes

FOR the right manner of singing of Psalmes, the approved mirth of a true Christian, *Iam. 5. 13.* The Apostle giueth rules in two places to the same effect, *Ephes. 5. 19. Col. 3. 16.*

1 Wee must make vse to our instruction, and mutuall edification of the matter conceiued in the Psalmes, hymnes, and spirituall songs we sing, remembering these songs are Gods statutes, *Psal. 119. 54.*

2 Wee must sing with the heart; i. both with the vnderstanding, and with the affections lifted vp as well as with the voice, *Psal. 25. 1.*

3 With grace in the heart, i. imploying the graces of Gods spirit, as our faith, hope, delight
in

in Gods loue, &c.

4 Our melody must be directed to the Lord and his glory, not vsed as a ciuill employment, but as Gods seruice, nor as a meane to cleare the pipes, and preserue bodily health, but as a meanes to cleare the soule of obstructiue humours, and promote our eternall saluation.

§. XV.

The eight, Reading of Scripture, or meditation.

THis is a duty of no small benefit to the godly life of a Christian, for by it wordly cares are moderated and sanctified, worldly pleasures dulled and extinguished, the minde furnished with pure imaginati-
ons, the iudgement inlightned and enlarged, the memory relieved, the heart perswaded, the
affections

Of reading
or medita-
tion.

affections moued, the whole man secretly, yet sweetly, drawn aboue the world, aboue himselfe; this is part of the benefit comes hereby: and the comfort is no lesse, when thou shalt know that this is one of the three duties that make vs happy, *Rev. 1. 3. Blessed is hee that heareth and readeth, and keepeth the words of this prophesie, and those things that are written therein.*

This duty I expresse by two words; reading, and meditation, 1. because this duty pressed in the old Testament, is set downe in two words, which signifie, to speake with the mouth, and with the heart; to reade and to meditate too, *MAN NAW Ec. 24. 61. Psal. 1. 2.* Therefore it is vsually translated, to meditate, *Iosh. 1. 8. Psal. 1. 2.* 2 Because the reading which is the duty, is not a running ouer a Chapter, vterring the words, like a childe at schoole

ſchoole, without regard of the matter, but this, muſing, thinking on, pondering, debating of the matters therein with our ſelves. 3 Becauſe many through want of education, cannot reade, yet the duty to meditate, ſaſteneth vpon all.

That this is a duty which all are bound vnto, that ſaying of our Sauour, *Search the Scripture*, Ioh, 5. 39, doth abundantly teſtifie, and that command layd vpon Kings, of daily reading, notwithstanding their great employment of ſtate, *Deut. 17. 18. 19.* Beſides, the holy Scripture is called in the word, **נִרְמָז** the reading, becauſe it ought to be read.

Neh. 8. 9.

About your reading, theſe things muſt neceſſarily bee obſerued.

1 That it be daily, the time ſuch as wee can beſt allotte from our worldly affaires, but in eue-ry day, ſome time muſt be redeemed

med to this worke, *Deut. 17. 19.* He shall reade therein *all the dayes of his life*, *Iosh. 1. 8.* Thou shalt meditate therein *night and day.* *Psal. 1. 2.*

2 That we meditate vpon it, or ponder what we reade, storing our hearts with good thoughts, lively consolations, and holy precepts by that which we reade: this will helpe to direct vs all the day after, and season the heart in some good measure, that it be not drowned in the vanities of the world, and the sinnes of the time, *Psal. 1. 2.* This is to *search and digge for wisdom*, and hath the promise, *Pra. 2. 1. 2. 3. 5. 6. 7.*

3 That we wisely apply what we reade to our selues, seeing all Scripture is written for our instruction and comfort, and tends to make the man of God perfect and furnished to euery good worke, *Rom. 15. 4.* We ought to perswade our selues, that all pre-
cept

cepts of duty and good life, are
left recorded, to direct vs, not
others onely, that all the promi-
ses are to be beleueed by vs, and
wee finde the grace or state of
life, to which they are made in
vs. All the threats dencounced a-
gainst vs, as we are found in the
transgressions, all reproofes
checke vs for faults escaped, all
exhortations and admonitions
quicken our coldnesse, dead-
nesse, drowlinesse, and luke-
warmenesse.

4 That wee bring a speciall
and renewed delight to this
worke, else we shall never hold
out, but by fits and snatches at
the best, take it vp, *Psal. 1. 2.*
Blessed is the man, whose delight
is in the law of the Lord, to medi-
tate therein day and night.

5 That we hide in our hearts
the Commandements, promi-
ses, threats, for direction and vse
in our liues, indowed with *Da-*
uids spirit, who said, *I haue hid*
thy

thy commandments in mine heart
that I might not sinne against thee
Plal. 119. 11. that wee observe to
doe, as the command runnes in
Iosh. 1. 8.

§. XVI.

The ninth, vovves and swea-
ring.

Of a vow.

A Vow is a religious promise
of things lawfull, condu-
cing to the exciting of our hearts
to Gods worship and holy du-
ties, and that for such things as
God hath promised: made with
prayer, and payed with thank-
sgiving, such was *Jacobs* vow,
Gen. 28. 20. This is a duty wee
owe by verrue of that command,
Psa. 76. 11. *Vow, and pay unto the
Lord your God.* Vowes are of two
sorts, necessary, or arbitrary,
Necessary which every Christian
must promise to the Lord vpon
all

all blessings he asketh, and in all suits he maketh either expresse, or at least in the deuotion of his heart, they are 1. The sacrifice of himselfe, soule and body to God, *Rom. 12.1.* 2. The renewing of his couenant for reformation of finnes, which prouoked God, *Ier. 50.5.* 3. Contribution to the maintenance of Gods worship. 4. Charity to our neighbours, *Neb. 10.29.30.32.* An heart prepared to these foure, should euer be with vs, but the arbitrary is the vow wee speake of, and here these rules must be obserued.

1 Thy vow must be of things lawfull.

2 It must be of things in thine owne power, for if thou vow chastity, when thou knowest not whether thou hast the gift of continency, and whether thou haue power ouer thine owne will, thou offendest, *1 Cor. 7.* Be not rash with thy mouth, and be not hasty

*hasty to utter any thing before God
Eccles. 5. 2.*

3 It must be some way conducing to the lawfull worship of God, and such as may helpe thy repentance, sobriety, chastity, abstinence, meditations, patience, with the like. Thus it must haue a right end, the glory of God, and the furthering of thy heart to duty.

4 When thou hast vowed a vow to God, *deserre not to pay it,* for he hath no pleasure in fooler, pay that which thou hast vowed; better it is that thou shouldst not vow, then that thou shouldst vow and not pay, *Eccles. 5. 4. 5.*

Of an
Oath.

Swearing also is a speciall seruice of God, *Deut. 6. 13. & 10. 20* *Thou shalt feare the Lord thy God, him shalt thou serue, and to him shalt thou cleane and sweare by his name.* Wee must vse it in this manner.

1 Thou must not sweare in
thy

thy communication, *Mat. 5. 1am. 5. 12.* but must be one that fearest an oath, *Eccles. 9. 2.*

2 Thou art then called to sweare, when some necessary truth is in question concerning Gods glory, thy neighbours safety, and thine owne good, which may bee determined by thy witnesse, and cannot otherwise be determined, but by this tellimony of thy conscience, *Heb. 6. 16.*

3 Then thou must sweare by the Lord onely, *Ier. 4. 2. & 5. 7.* how shall I pardon thee for this, thou hast sworne by them that are no gods.

4 In truth, lest thou forswear, for thy oath must not be against thy conscience, nor must thou wittingly and willingly, *sciens, volens,* depart from what thou hast lawfully sworne, *Psal. 15. 5.* He that sweareth and disappointeth not, though it be to his owne bindrance.

Ambros in
Psal. 119.

5 *In iudgement*, not rashly, or for a trifle, taking deliberation to weigh the nature of God, who is called to witness, to whose divine reuerge thou subiectest thy selfe, if thou willingly dost deceive, the truth of thy speech, the weight of an oath, and the matter about which thou swearest, that it bee well-knowne to thee, and not vncertaine. The Romans vsed that most considerate word, *Arbitror*, I thinke, when the Iurors said those things which they knew most certainly: rightly saith *Ambrose*, *Nemo bene iurat, qui non potest scire quod iurat, iurare est indicium scientia, testimonium conscientia*. He sweareth not rightly that hath not knowledge of that he sweareth. Swearing is the disclosing of our knowledge, the testimony of our conscience.

6 *In righteousness*, first, in things lawfull, about things possible, and with such words in the forme

forme of the oath, as may expresse due reuerence and be no waies contumelious to God.

Thus of seruing the Lord with our persons. With our goods followeth.

§. XVII.

Of seruing God with our goods.

THis is required of all, *Pro* 3.9. Not as the most doe, to honour wealth as our God, but as all ought to doe, God with our wealth: so that it is not enough to be good husbands of our owne, and liue frugally and honestly without endamaging others; or to giue some contemptible portion to the poore: but wee owe part of our substance to maintaine his immediate worship; and of this we haue examples from *Abel* the righte-

To serue him with our goods.

G

OUS,

ous, to those godly women that ministred to our Sauour of their wealth.

And here is charged vpon vs :

1 That we build him an house, where his honor may dwell, *Exod. 15.2.* a place for his publike seruice. *David* maketh that mournfull complaine, *they haue burnt vp all the houses of God in the land, Psal. 74.8.* the Iewes commendations of the ruler was, *Master he is worthy for he hath built vs a Synagogue, Luke 7.4.5.*

2 That we erect the Schooles of the Prophets as our abilities may reach.

3 That we pay the tenth of all we enioy : you haue the law of God for it, and *Abrahams* example and *Iacobs* *Gen. 14.20.21.22.28.* *Heb. 7.4.5.6.7.8.9.* as if you say, that concerned the Iewes onely, hard will it be to proue it, but I answer the free grant of the Church formerly and the obligation into which shee hath entred

entred thereby to giue God the tenth, binds vs all, and cannot be reuoked though before it had beene in our owne power.

4 That we (if necessity should require) make *them that instruct vs partakers of all our goods, Gal. 6. 6.* not to a tenth only, but to such a supply, as that Gods worship may be vpheld: according to this rule is that worthy worke of those who, being destitute of an able & Godly Pastor, through either, the sinne of those that giue entrance and open the doore to them or the sinne of the parties that after their coming is manifest, but went not before hand, vnto iudgement, do of their own charges maintaine some godly Minister for their Lecturer with the allowance of authority.

5 For the quality of that we giue, it is required that it bee the choise and of the best, *Mal. 1. 13* that it bee lawfull and lawfully

*Purum,
probum,
profanum,
sum.*

gotten, God hateth robbery for burnt offerings, Esa. 61. 8. that it be, that which hath not beene already consecrated to God, Pro. 20. 25. and that it bee a mans owne.

6 For the end giuen as a Testimony of our affections to God and his seruice, and an acknowledgement of his Lordship ouer all, and as a meanes to vphold religion to perpetuity, and therefore directed to this end as neare as may be.

Thus of the seruice wee owe to God without limitation to a certaine time: we owe him next a seuenth part of our time to be employed in his immediate seruice, as the fourth commandment sheweth,

§. XVII I.

§. XVIII.

Of keeping the Lords day.

IN this point Sathan hath filled the hearts of many with poysonfull opinions, gaineſaying the *Authority* and ſo reiecting the *Dutie* of this day: wee muſt therefore briefly ſee to the eſta- bliſhment of the firſt, that ſo none may be able to ſpeake of the charge of the latter.

The Authority of the Lords day is fully cleared, if two things be prooued.

That the fourth commande- ment is morall,

That the charge of the day from the ſeuenth, to the firſt day of the weeke, is Diuine:

1 The Morality of the Com- mandement is proved thus. It was inſtituted in Paradife, be- fore there was ſinne or neede of a ſaujour or Ceremony and fi-

On the
Lords day.

gure of a Saviour *Gen. 2. 1.* it was giuen to *Adam* and his posterity, not to *Abraham* & therefore bindeth Iewes and Gentiles: the vse of it is morall and hath nothing of Ceremony in it, *Psal. 92* Such it, the singing of Gods mercies morning and Euening, the meditation of his righteous iudgements in rewarding the godly though afflicted, in cutting off the vngodly in their Greene flourishing aduancement, in viewing the riches of his house the flourishing of his seruants vnder the meanes of grace and in learning to know God in his word and workes. It is giuen as a signe or document that the Lord doth sanctifie his people, if they would try their estates, this is a note wherby they may know the truth of their Sanctification, the conscionable obseruance of this Commandement, *Exod. 31. 13.* It is put for the whole worship of God and entirenesse in religion

religion *Esa*. 56. 2. 6. and the vtter euersion of piety is called the polluting of the Sabbath. *Ezek*. 22. 26. *Esa* 58. but what neede wee goe further then the commandement it selfe. It is one of the lawes giuen immediatly, from God, not mediately by *Moses* as the Ceremonies were, *Deut*. 4. 13. 14. it was written with Gods owne finger, in Tables of stone, *Exod*. 31. 18. Put into the Arke, Couered with the mercy seate, as containing part of the sinnes nayled to Christs Crosse, and therefore not any that serued to the expiation of sinne in the shadow: one of the ten words or precepts, which if you teare out, you can make of the rest but nine, and so giue God the lye *Deut* 4. 13. Let the words of the precept speake for its authority. The word *Zacor* is indefinite, & is in English, *to remember*, because we are bound for euer to remember this matter, as saith R.

Elias, Remember, shewes also that this as the other commandements was ingrauen in the hearts of the fathers, and that it was inioyned before and obserued, though easily neglected by corruption *Exod. 16. Remember to keepe it holy*, the end of the commandements is moral. *Six dayes shalt thou labor* & if the permission of the six dayes labor appertaine to vs, do not the sanctifying of a seuenth. We are no lesse charged on the Sabbath to worship, then permitted on the six dayes to follow our ordinary calling: if the Commandement be Ceremoniall, Idleness is the best Christianity in the six dayes, It is the day *blessed & sanctified*: now so long as wee need the meanes with the blessing of God on them for our recovery out of sinne, and our continuance in grace, so long we neede some speciall day to which God hath promised a blessing

blessing in speciall. But you will say the Jewes Sabbath was blessed, but where find ye our Sabbath blessed, I Answer, in the Commandement which saith not, *the Lord blessed the seventh day*, but *the Lord blessed the Sabbath day* (be it the seventh or the first day of the weeke which hee shall giue in charge) and hallowed it : in a word, this commandement was given and charged vpon the *strangers*, and I do remember that a stranger was bound to obserue the Ceremoniall law. If any say can you shew wherethis is Commanded or confirmed in the New Testament, I Answer I can, *Mat. 5. 18. One iot or one tittle of the law shall not perish* and verse 19. *Who soeuer shall breake one of the least Commandements and shall teach men so, shall be called the least in the kingdom of heauen*, I will close this with the saying, *of Irenaeus in his 4 booke against*

heresies, the 31 Chapter: God needed not the loue of man, but man was destitute of the glory of God, of which by no meanes he could partake, but by that obseruance which is owing towards God, for this cause M^{oses} saith. choose life &c: vnto which life preparing man, the Lord himself by himselfe spak the words of the Decalogue to all like: & therefore they remain with vs in like manner, receiuing extent and increase, but not dissolution, by his comming in the flesh. But the precept of bondage he commanded the people by Moses apart, fit for their disciplining. These precepts which were giuen to them for bondage and a signe, he hath girt about with the New Testament of liberty, but whatso are naturall and common to all, he hath increased: our knowledge of God as father, our adoption, our loue, our obedience to his word without turning away the face, abstaining euen from the lusts of euill workes, our feare child-like. So our liberty,

liberty is not ginen as a cloke of maliciousnesse but to the propitiation and manifestation of faith. To plead Christs comming to this and to blot out one of the ten commandements is to vse Christian liberty, for a cloke of wickednesse, according to this man of God.

2 For the change of the day, it is easily prooued to be diuine: it is called in Scripture *The Lords day* Rev. 1. 10. as the Holy Supper of the Eucharist is called the *Lords Supper*. 1 Cor. 11. 20. First instituted by the Lord, and in its vse referred to the Lord: for who could change the day of the Sabbath but hee that is *Lord of the Sabbath*, that is, *Christ*. Mark. 2. 28. the practise of our Sauour and the Apostles who appeared on this day, & held their assemblies on this day, conuinceth it sufficiently to bee commanded by our Lord and Sauour. *Ioh. 20. 19. 26. Act. 2. 1. and 20. 7. 1 Cor.*

The first day of e-
uery weeke
is the
Christians
Sabbath.

1 Cor. 16. 1. 2. and reasons strong
and many may bee given: the
Commandement that a seuenth
part of our time be consecrated
to God is morall, as we have be-
fore prooued, therefore the In-
stitution of the Lords day could
not be deferred onewhol weeke,
for the Iewes Sabbath in respect
of the determination thereof to
the seuenth day was abrogated
de iure in Christs death: if it
were deferred to the Apostles
ordination, (though then also it
were diuine, for they had *the
spirit of Christ*, yet) the Church
must haue beene 'gft destitute of
a Sabbath for a time, and onely
nine precepts haue stood in
force for that space. Againe it is
not easie to cast off what some
Ancients haue vrged from that
place *Psal. 118, 24. This is the day
which the Lord hath made*, for
Christ himselfe tells vs that his
resurrection is handled in that
place *Matth. 21. 42.* and who
should

should appoint the day of worship in the New Testament but he that instituted the ordinances of the New Testament and from whom all blessing vpon all worship is to be expected? We will therefore in obedience to our Saviours institution with the Ancient Church call this day, *the Lords day, the day of bread, the day of light*, and wish that neuer any should reckon of the fourth Commandement as otherwise then merall.

Dies dominicus, dies panis, dies lucis.

Thus of the Authority, I pray you hide not your eyes from seeing it, that so you may receiue the Duties of this day.

The duties of the Lords day, are the duties of the Sabbath both for the matter and manner of performing. Take then your duty thus, it is referred to these two Considerations,

- 1 What is charged on vs.
- 2 On whom it is charged.

For

For the first wee are charged to } Prepare for the Lords day, or the Sabbath.
 } Keepe it.

For preparation we are bound,

1 To Remember it before it come and to obserue it, as the word is vsed in the repetition of the Law, *Deut 5.* that is both to informe our iudgements of the Authority of the day, and to be mindfull in euery respect to keepe the precept, as well as any of the other, watching against our naturall corruption, which nor cares to vnderstand, nor minds to obserue this Holy rest.

2 To finish our workes on the sixe dayes as God did his: doing all we haue to doe, *Gen. 2. 2.* For if through our negligence a necessity be contracted of doing some worke on that day, then, though the worke must be done, yet thou offendedst in thy negligent preparation. Thou must so contriue thy worldly affaires, that

that they trouble thee not with cares, nor call thee to labour, but on the other side remember so to labour that the day before the Sabbath may haue lesse imployment then any other, so thy worldly affayres shall no way incroach vpon the bounds of that day which the Lord hath set apart for himselfe, nor breake into the Lords inclosure.

3 To examine our selues for our sinnes, especially those of the weeke, & repent, washing euē our garments and drawing neare with the best holinesse we can get, *Gen. 35. 2, 3. Psal. 26. 6. Neh. 13. 22.*

We finde a fūe fold triall layed vpon the Christian.

He that would obserue this duety must keepe his Christian watch.

1 Daily, *Psal. 4.*

2 Before the Communion,

1 *Cor. 11. 28. 31.*

3 In

3 In time of humiliation publike or private, when any heauie iudgement is sought to be remooted *Lam 3. Zeph. 2.*

4 In the time of sicknesse when wee are summoned to leaue this world *Esa. 38.*

5 Weekly before the Sabbath, this here.

4 To reforme all household iarres, betweene husband and wife, Parents and children, Master and seruant, for these *hinder* our prayers and *Leaue* our hearts and our Sacrifices *Lev. 19. 3. 1-Pet. 3. 7. 1 Cor. 5. 8.* Can God bee worshipped aright in his house when people liue not quietly, dutifully and lovingly in their houses. Domestickall grievances extend their infection to the pollution of Gods Sabbath.

Doe this & thou dost prepare.

For the obseruation of the day, when the Sabbath is come, it must bee kept: to this end, there

there are charged vpon vs, three duties; first, rest; secondly, the sanctification of the day; thirdly, the meanes of sanctifying the day.

1 The first duty is, that wee rest that day; and so there is required a three-fold rest: *the rest of the body* from workes of labour, and worldly businesse in our particular callings, and from workes of pleasures and recreations, *Esa. 58. 13.* the Lord saith, that the Sabbath is then consecrated as holy, when we neither *doe our owne waies, nor finde our owne pleasure, nor speake our owne words*: vnder those words, *the finding our owne pleasure*, is condemned, all recreations, though they be honest and lawfull at other times: vnlesse you call those onely recreations, of which the Apostle *Iames* speaketh, *chap. 5. verse 13.* *If any be merry, let him sing Psalmes.*

To carry burdens, and buy
and

*Sabbathum
Tyriorum.*

*Sabbathum
aureivituli.*

and sell on the Sabbath, is to keepe the Sabbath of the men of *Ashdod and Tyrus*, Neh. 13. 16. 20. & 10. 31. God forbid it should bee heard of in Israel: it would kindle an vnquenchable fire in our gates, and deuoure our pallaces, *Ier. 17. 27.*

To rise vp to play, and sit downe to eate and drinke on that day. were to keepe the Sabbath of the golden Calfe, *Exod. 32. 6.* *Obserua diem Sabbathi, non carnaliter, non iudaicis delicijs, qui otio abutuntur ad nequitiam: melius enim utiq, tota die foderent, quam tota die saltarent: obserue the Sabbath day, not carnally, not with Iewish delights, who abuse their leisure to naughtinesse: for better it were, no doubt, they would digge the whole day, then dance the whole day.* If you hold it vnfit to digge, this holy Father S. *Augustine* holds it worse to dance that day.

*Sabbathum
satanae.*

The rest of the soule is required, from the workes of sinne, which are

are euery way *our owne workes*, Heb. 4. 10. and euery way *seruile*, Esa. 56. 2. Euill actions on this day are double iniquities; such a Sabbath kept, is a Sabbath for the Demill.

The rest of cattell is required, that mercy may be shewed to the Beast, and all occasions of mans labour may bee cut off for that day.

2 The second duty, is the keeping of the rest, to sanctifie the day in workes of holinesse: otherwise as bodily exercise profiteth little, so bodily rest will profit as little. What, is rest enough? is this a Sabbath or acceptable day to the Lord, to goe fine, and doe nothing? Thine Oxe and Asse may keepe a Sabbath then as well as thou. *Dines* himselfe could affoord that this precept should be morall. Adde holinesse then to thy rest, and rest that thou maiest be bound for the workes of sanctity; but what

*Sabbatum
Boum &
Asinorum.*

what are they ?

They are the duties of piety, and the workes of mercy.

The duties of piety, are either publique or priuate: the publique duties are these, to heare and preach the Word with application, to sing Psalmes, to pray with the congregation, catechising, receiuing and administering of the Communion, to be present at the administration of Baptisme and discipline, this latter is a worke for the Sabbath, though not for euery Sabbath. The priuate duties, haue either reference to the publique, or are seuerally required: those that haue reference to the publique, are duties to be done before we come to the congregation, or after. Before wee come, 1. wee ought to reade, or heare the word read, or to meditate on some part of it. *Blessed is the man in whose heart are thy wayes, they goe from strength to strength, euery*

one

one of them in Syon appeareth before God: in thy walke to Gods house, if thou wouldest be blessed, Gods waies must be in thy heart. 2. Wee must pray both for our selues, and for the Minister, for our selues, our requests should be chiefly for these three things, 1. for pardon of sinnes, confessing and bewailing, and laying aside malice, guiles, hypocrisies, enuyings, euill speakings, and all superfluity of naughtinesse, 1 Pet. 2.1.2. *I am.* 1.21. These sinnes will dis-sauour and dis-relish the milke of Gods word, and keepe vs for feeling the sauing power and ability that is therein. 2. For increase of grace. 3. For Gods blessing on the meanes. For our Minister, our prayer should bee, that hee may come to vs in the fulnesse of the blessing of the Gospell of Christ. *Ephes. 6.19. Rom. 15.29.* these duties before. After the publique assemblies, is required,

1. examination of our selues, and our charge: for our selues, that practise of *Dauid* must bee ours; I thought on my waies, and turned my feet vnto thy testimonies, *Psal.* 119. 59. For our charge, we should whet the doctrine vpon their hearts, and set an edge on the word delivered by familiar conference, *Dent.* 6. 7. True it is, conference with others may be betweene teachers and hearers, *Mat.* 15. 16. and betweene hearers, whether equals, as in *Mal.* 3. 16. or superiours and inferiours, as the King and the Subiect, *2 King.* 3. 11. and master and seruant.

2. The searching of the Scripture vpon that wee haue heard, not receiuing the doctrine of a *Paul* vpon trust, *Act.* 17. 11. *1 Iob.* 4. 1. *1 Thes.* 5. 21: But prouing all things, and holding fast that which is good, especially good for vs 3. Pondring it in our hearts, as did the blessed Virgin,

gin, and hiding it there for practise, as did *David*, *Psal.* 119. 11.
4. Prayer alone, or with others, *Neh.* 13. 22. These duties have reference to the publique. The duties severally required, are foure: first, familiar conference of things pertaining to the kingdom of God, not speaking *our* *owne words* that day, *Esa.* 58. 12. secondly, the catechising of our families; thirdly, the singing of Psalmes, *Psal.* 92. 2. fourthly, meditation on the word, and the workes of God; as vpon the workes of Creation, of Redemption, of Providence for his Church, & against the enemies thereof, *Psa.* 92. & of the riches of his house, and the flourishing in righteousness of all that are planted in his courts, *Psal.* 92. the latter end, this for piety.

The workes of mercy, are eyther for the publique, or the priuate. In the publique, are collections for the poore, *1 Cor.* 16. 1.

In

In private, mercy respecteth the temporall life, as the workes about sicke persons, almes, the meating of cattell, the preservation of things, that otherwise would perish: or it respecteth the spirituall life, as to teach the ignorant, reclaime the erronious, admonish the backward, exhort and perswade the delinquent, rebuke the offender, comfort the distressed, give counsell to them that need and seeke it, and to reconcile them them that are at variance. These are the workes of sanctity: but when are they done in a Sabbath-like manner?

I answered, when they are done;

1 With readinesse and delight, *loving* to be his seruant, and to doe his worke vpon his day, *Esa.* 56. 6. & 58. 13. calling the Sabbath, a delight, the holy of the Lord honourably; without which God takes himselfe not
ho.

honoured : this delight is to bee exprest in the publique duties; 1. by being there with the first, *Esa. 2. 3. Ezek. 46. 10.* 2. by auoyding all vnseemely gesture, sleepein esse, drowfinesse, and all wandring thoughts : 3. by waiting for the blessing to be put vpon vs by the Minister, *Numb. 6. 23. 27.* But chiefly see thou solace thy heart in the inward rest, which is *the Sabbath of the true Israelite*, who worships God in spirit. These call this day, *desiderium dierum*, the desire of dayes.

*Sabbatum
secretum.*

2 With speciall obseruance, not onely to the rest, but also to the sanctification of the day, that no duty be omitted, nor the day any way prophaned, tending our hearts and words.

3 With sincerity, obseruing it in our dwellings, as well as in Gods house; within our gates, as well as within his doores, *Leu. 23. 3.* spending the whole
H day.

day, morning and evening, on Gods worke, *Psal.* 92.2. Doing all with as much diligence and earnest labour, for the meat which perisheth not; as we doe on the weeke day for the meat which perisheth: and as we looke our seruants should not serue vs an houre or two in the day, or slightly.

4 With beliefe, that God will blesse that day, and the duties thereof to the increase of grace, *Gen.* 2.2. *Ezek.* 20.20. & 46.2.5. resting on the promises he hath made in *Esa.* 56. 5.7. & 58.14.

The third thing respects the meanes of sanctifying the Sabbath, and so there is required,

1 A place to assemble together, *Leuit.* 19. 30. *Psalms.* 132. 1. 2. 5.

2 Persons fit for the duties, such as are able and apt to teach, *1 Tim.* 3. 2. For where vision faileth, the people perish, *Pro.* 29. 18. And prophecyng or preaching,

preaching, that is, giving the sense, and applying the word for instruction, correction, comfort, and reproofe, is the gift of the spirit, that should be vsed in christian assemblies, *1 Cor. 14. 3. 4. 5. 24. 28.* What alterations haue beene for want of prophesying? see in these places, *Judg. 17. 7. 1 Sam. 14. 2 Chro. 15. 3. 2 King. 17. 15.* Therefore let vs be so farre from enuying the increase of their number and gifts, that rather *Moses* wish be ours: Would God all the Lords people could prophesie, *Numb. 11. 19.*

3 The maintenance of both the places and persons.

Thus we see what is charged; on whom it is charged followeth.

2 These duties are charged on all, but chiefly on the Magistrates, and Masters of families, who must not onely doe the duties of the Sabbath themselves,

Thou, thy sonne, and thy daughter.

but cause others to observe them, in respect of all outward conformity ; that none within their gates, that is, within their precincts, iurisdiction, power, habitation, or charge, be suffered to violate the rest, or prophane the day. The example of *Nehemiah*, is worthy imitation of all in authority, of which you read *Neh. 13. 16. 19.* where wee may see especially these two things, that it belongs to all Gouvernours of Families, Townes, Cities, and Countries, to provide that the whole day be kept, and all occasions as neere as may be, of the prophaning of the day be cut off, and that the preparation for the Sabbath bee not neglected : much lesse then may any in place impose such hard labor, and so extreame on the day before, or the evening of the Sabbath, as disableth for the duties of that day. Againe, that he offendeth exceedingly, that having power,

power, reformeth not the abuses of this day.

Hitherto of our duty to God: our duty to other men followeth.

§. XIX.

Of our duty to all men, as it concernes the right disposition of the heart.

THe order of our conuersation to God-ward hath beene shewed: now wee come to lay line and leuell to our hearts and liues, that they may be ordered aright to man-ward; without which God himselie reckons of all duties of his seruice, but as impiety and vile hypocrisie, saying of these duties we owe to man, *is not this to know me?* Ier. 22. 15. 16. And againe, pure religion, and vndefiled before God and the Father,

Thy duty to man.

Iam 1. 27.

is this. Such is the absolute necessity of discharging these duties one to another, that if your hearts devoted to serue the Lord should frame this question; *wherewith shall I come before the Lord, and bow my selfe before the high God?* the Lord himselfe giueth this answer by his Prophet Micah: *Hee hath shewed thee O man, what is good, and what doth the Lord require of thee, but to doe iustly, and to lone mercy?* Mic. 6.6.7.

And here I beginne to set the Compasse, and lay the Plummert: for what euer wee owe to man, is either carried to all men, or to some certaine men, considered as nearer to God. Such are the regenerate, renewed in Christ after the image of him that created them, or as further off from God, as wicked men that liue in their sinnes, and serue sinne.

To all men vniuersally considered,

dered, as men; the duty we owe, is comprized in this excellent speech, *Doe iustly, and loue mercy.* In these two, *viz. Iustice and Mercy*, the Lord hath abridged them, and taught vs how to fadome them.

That thou maiest doe iustly, and walke righteously towards all men, two things are to be heeded.

To doe iustly.

1 The disposition of thy heart towards men.

2 The frame of thy conuersation with men.

Iustice would, that thy heart be thus disposed to all.

In respect of the disposition of thy heart.

1 To loue them: naturally our hearts are void of this Philanthropie, or loue of man: selfe-loue hath eaten out the loue of others, yet this is a main ground of all holy conuersing with men. How oft should that precept come to our mindes? *Thou shalt loue thy neighbour as thy selfe.* Oblerue the words, 1. thy

neighbour must be loued, euen
euery man: for there is, *Identi-
tas originis, vinculum societatis,
impressio Dei imaginis*. The selfe-
same originall; *hauē we not all one
Father?* were not e Adam and
Eue the rocke out of which we
were hewen, and the hole of the
pit, out of which wee were dig-
ged? there is the bond of socie-
ty which nature inclines vs all
vnto, and would haue kept in-
uiolable, and there is a sparke of
Gods owne image in all, some
true ground of honour and re-
spect: 2. all therefore thou must
loue; now loue is affectionate,
cheerefull, and speedy, and is
expressed with meekenesse, and
softnesse, freed from wrath, en-
uy, pride, swelling, selfe-loue; it
is exercised in holy things, and
is manifested in long-suffering,
and all suffering, 1 Cor. 13. 4. 5.
3. thou must loue them as thy
selfe: is he not a kinde of other-
selfe? As thou wouldest others
should

should maintaine, and as thou thy selfe wilt, to thy vtmost, defend thy dignity, life, chastity, goods, and good name, wife and possessions, from the least iniury; so must thou resolue with thy selfe, and by all meanes fashion thy heart to tender as dearly euery other mans dignity, life, purity, goods, good name, wife, and possessions, from the least damage, euen in the thoughts of thy heart. The Lord keepe this in the imagination of the thought of euery one of our hearts for euer. Labour and worke thy heart with all diligence to this thing. This is the summe of the sixe last Commandements, the worke and labour of true loue; the least part whereof may not be denied by any to the worst of men. Name the man, whom thou maiest iniure in the least kinde, and yet be blamelesse. Little is this duty thought of, euen by the godly,

and who is it but thinketh hee may both doe many an iniury, and neglect many an office of loue to many men?

The duties of the second Table, are the seruice and debt of loue to euery man, which wee must daily pay, and yet daily owe, *Rom. 13. 8.*

2 To pray for all men, men of all sorts; not a man whom thou maist point out, and except, hartily desiring their conuersion: this good, the poorest may doe for the richest, *1 Tim. 2. 1.*

3 To cast our estates so, that our liuing in our places, may be inoffensue and harmelese, *1 Cor. 10. 32. 33.* Honest in the sight of all men, and peaceable without contention with any, if it be possible, *Heb. 12. 14. Rom. 12. 18.* This were to pursue peace, *Heb. 12. 14.*

4 To cast in our mindes what things are true, are venerable,

ble, are iust, are pure, are lonely,
are of good report, If any thing
there be that is vertuous, if any
thing that is praise-worthy, to
thinke on those things: to pro-
iect how we may expresse those
things in our conuersing with
men, *Phil. 4. 8.* Here is good
employment for thy thoughts
in thy privacy and lonenesse.

§ To beare reuerence and
honour to all men in our hearts,
without contempt or despising
any, not suffering to lodge in
our breasts, thoughts of disre-
gard, or neglect of any, *1 Per.*
2. 17.

§. XX.

*Of the guides that direct the
particular frame of righte-
ous conuersing with men.*

THe heart thus disposed, is
fit now to conuerse with
others:

In respect
of the
frame of
thy con-
uersation.

others that : he would expresse righteousness in his conversation with men, must heed these rules in the generall, as guides in all particulars.

1 To doe to others as he would be done unto, is there any thing which he saith or doth to his neighbour of which question is made in his own heart or by others: propose it then thus, would I that he should so speak and doe to me? *Mat. 7. 12.* an admirable rule of iust dealing.

2 To give to every man his due, honor to whom honour, feare to whom feare, custom to whom custome, tribute to whom tribute *Rom. 13. 7.*

3 Every man to submit himselfe to other, though he neuer so honorable and the other neuer so meane, knowing they are all members of one body Politike. now as in the body the cheifest member hath need of the least, so that the head cannot say I have

haue no neede of thee, and the cheifest careth for the least; so the body of societies the greatest needeth, and the greatest must stoope to do for the least. And that in the feare of God, that is, even of Conscience to him that requires it, or, fearing him, who as he hath placed thee highest and that other lowest, so can, if he please pull thee downe to the dung hill, and set the other in the throne: For promotion cometh not from the East, nor west, it is God that setteth up one and pulleth downe another. Ephes. 5. 21.

4 Climbe not at all, no not into the desires of thy heart, into the throne of iudgement, that thou shouldest take to thee power to retaliate wrongs; remember him that saith *vengeance is mine, I will repay.* See that none render euill for euil to any man, but euer follow that which is good both among your selues that are Godly; yea to all men, thus

thus shewing our patience towards all men, 1 Thes. 5. 15. 14.

§. XXI.

Of the government of the tongue.

In speciall
the brid-
ling of the
tongue.

IN particuler, righteousness takes order for the tongue & deeds, and first for thy words set a watch before the doore of thy lippes, that no wickednesse breake thorough the hedge of thy teeth. Therefore if thou be utterly purposed that thy mouth shall not transgresse, note what David said to God in his prayer, by the word of thy lips, I have kept me from the paths of the destroyer. Psal. 17. 3. 4. The word of his lippes for the guidance of the tongue may bee cast into these rules.

I Take not up the name of the Lord thy God in vaine: when thou

thou speakest of God or religion, his word or workes, his mercies or iudgements, let there bee an honourable mention of them, and open thy mouth with all possible reuerence, fearing that great and terrible name, *The Lord thy God, Deut. 28 58.* breake not forth hastily into the discourse of holy things, till thou canst see how some way God may be glorified thereby, a wise man will conceale knowledge.

2 Let thy speech bee good to edifie withall, such as may minister grace to the hearers, without corrupt or rotten communication. Auoyd *filthy speaking, foolish talking, and iestings.* Remember alwayes that of our Sauiour, that *For euery idle word that men shall speake, they must giue account thereof at the day of iudgement. Ephes. 4 29. and 5.4. Mar. 12 36.*

3 Let no guile be found in thy mouth, hate lying lips, and double

*Imponens,
augens, ma-
nifestans, in
ma'aver-
tens, qui ne-
gat, aut mi-
nuis tacuit,
lauda'que
remisse.*

ble-heartednesse in speech. *Psal.*
34 13. *Pro.* 22. 23.

4 Go not about as a Tale-bearer. *Lev.* 19. 16. *Pro.* 20. 19, and
11 13. receiue not an euill re-
port against thy neighbour.
Psal. 15. 3. Be far from all whisper-
ring and backbiting. *Pro.* 20.
19. Detraet not from his good
name, by imposing a false crime,
or reuealing a secret fault without
iust cause, or aggrauating too
much that euill that is true by
him, or despising the intent but
not disallowing his euill deed:
by denying, or hiding, or dimi-
nishing, or, but coldly praising
the good that is in thy neigh-
bour.

5 Reproue thy neighbor plainly
for his faults, but hate him not in
thy hart. *Lev.* 19. 17. *Pro.* 28. 23.
yet passe by meere frailties, *Pra.*
11. 12. He that is voyd of wisdom
despiseth his neighbour, but a man
of vnderstanding holdeth his peace.

6 Auoide flattery in thy
speech,

speech, *blesse not with a loud voice*
the flatterer doth *lay a net for*
the feete of his neighbour. *Pro. 29.*

5.

7 In others wrath and passi-
on, giue thou a *soft Answer*, *Pro.*
15. 1. and in thy talke speake
what is acceptable, and auoide
all prouoking speeches *Pro. 10.*
13. 32. and *13. 23.*

8 Be sure thou *iusstifie not the*
wicked, nor *condemne the righte-*
ous, this is an abomination to the
Lord, *Pro. 17. 15.* *Psal. 15. 4:*
Amos. 5. 15.

9 In discourse mispend not
thy time,

In iudging and censuring o-
thers, *Mat 7. 1.* *Iam. 3. 17.*

In doubtfull disputations a-
bout things indifferent which
may intangle the weak, *Rom.*
14. 1.

In curious questions *Rom.*
12. 3.

In vnprofitable reasonings,
such as were genealogies, *1 Tim.*

1. 4

10 In

10 In the *enill time* bee silent, and forbear the Communicating of thy secrets to any; *Amos* 5. 13. *Mic.* 7. 5. but when righteousness and charity call for thy speech, know that silence is *sinfull*.

11 Let no cursing nor swearing be in thy communication, nor those excessive speeches *I protest, I vow, I swear, as sure I live. &c* but *yea* and *noy*: that is, barely affirme or deny as the truth requires *Mat.* 5. 34-37. *Iam.* 5. 12.

12 Make a wise and discreet profession of Gods truth with all reverence, and meekenesse when it is required, *I Pet.* 3. 15.

13 Keepe on foote the memory of Gods workes both his iudgements and mercies, *Psal.* 145 4, 5, 6, 7. then thy tongue shall be thy glory, as it is called by *Dauid* in *Psal.* 30. 12. *Thou hast put off my sackcloth and girded me with gladnesse, to the end*

and that my glory may sing praise
to thee, and not be silent : O Lord
my God, I will give thanks unto
thee for ever.

§. XXII.

Of the innocency of the hands.

HAuing thus cured and ca-
red for the vices and
vertues of speech, looke next to
thy actions, the innocency of
thy hands, that thy righteous
carriage may adorne thy Chri-
stian profession : and hereunto
God hath directed by these
rules.

1 Give no euill example,
but let the *light of thy good workes*
shine before men : Christians
ought to be as *lights in the world*,
harmeleſſe and blameleſſe, the
ſonnes of God without rebuke
in the miſt of a crooked and
peruerſe nation. *Phil. 2. 15.*

The orde-
ring of thy
actions.

2 Be clothed with humility, 1 Pet. 5. 5. this wil hide your nakednes & shame from others: expresse it thus, 1. In giving honor go one before another, not in taking honor: Rom: 12. 10. 2 Do nothing through strife or vaine glory, but in lowlinesse of mind let each esteeme other better then himself, Phi. 2. 3. 3 Do all without murmurings and disputings, not grudging at the estates, conditions, wealth or of our superiors, equals or inferiors: not snarling, crawling, behauing our selues forwardly to any Phil. 2. 14. but all patience gentlenesse, curtesie, shewed to all and in all things. 4 Put not forth thy self to stand in the place of great men, Pro. 25. 6. 3 Bow down thine eares and heare the words of the wise, Pro. 23. 17. Be swift to heare, 1am. 1. 19.

4 Restraine and bridle thy passions in conuersing, as the expressions of immoderate anger, teare, grieve, ioy, which shew the weakenesse of our disposition.

Numb 12.
3. yet was
Moses no
sheepe
when the
Glory of
God lay at
the stake.

and lay vs open to contempt
*A wise man conuereth shame, when a
foole is presently known, meeke-
nesse should be sought Zech. 2.*
3. without which righteousness
will hardly be found. This was
Moses his praise, the meekest
man vpon the face of the earth.

5 Auoide all scornfull lustiul
& rude gestures, put not off Mo-
desty, and grauity: they may be
lost in g'ances of the eye, nods
of the head, teachings of the feet,
touches of the hands kisses of the
lips, embraces of the armes, dan-
cings, stage playes, songs, talke,
attire and gesture of the body, a
stretched out necke, a mincing
gate, and tickling of the feet.

6 And that thou maiest
walke honestly as in the day, shun,
as the proper workes of darke-
nesse 3 couple of Sinnes.

Rioting and Drunkenesse
Chambering and Wantonnesse
Sirifect Enuying. Rom. 13. 13
7 Look to fidelity, not decei-
uing

uing the trust of any committed to thee, the worthy praise of *Gains*. *Beloved thou dost faithfully whatsoever thou doest, to the brethren and to strangers.* 3 Iohn 5.

8 Seeke contentment with thy condition and ioy at thy neighbours prosperity asmuch as at thine owne, as the top and perfection of thy duty towards thyneighbour, and in some kind the perfection of piety towards God 1 Tim. 6. 6. Rem 12. 15
This is a thing most vnknewne to our nature, to will and desire whatever we do desire, with the good of others.

9 See that thou lawfully come by, and lawfully keepe thy goods and possessions: a right title is, or the first finding of things not possessed by any, nor that any haue right vnto: or inheritance, or gift, or reward for labor, or Gods blessing on our labour, or bargaining without defrauding, a lawfull keeping

keeping is by thristinelle without couetousnesse: and by spending in necessities without prodigalitie.

Thus of righteousnesse.

§. XXIII.

Of Mercy.

THe second generall duty which wee owe to all men, is *Mercy*: it is charged vpon vs by the Prophet *Micah* in this phrase, that *we loue mercy*; most of the rules that direct vs herein, are comprehended vnder these two words.

First it must be *mercy*: and so

1 For the kinds thereof, *mercy Spirituall* to the soules of men, *Corporall* to their bodily life by Lending, Giuing, Protecting, Releasng, Visiting, Forgiuing, clothing.

Not saying to the poore, *goe*

warme

2 To loue
mercy.

warme thy selfe and be filled, when he is naked and destitute of daily foode: what doth this profit, are words, mercy? Iam. 3. 15. 16.

2 For the persons, mercy is a worke of reliefe done to *men in misery*; therefore it is not mercy to spend in needlesse entertainment on the rich, whereby they are disabled to giue to the poore, *Luk. 14. 13.* He that oppresseth the poore to encrease his riches, and he that giueth to the rich, shall surely come to want. *Pro. 22. 16.* Nor is it mercy to lash out in prodigall manner on riotous, rude persons by setting open thy seller doores when the needy haue least share, and sharers abuse themselves and thee and thy prouision. Nor is it mercy to giue to vagabonds that liue vp and downe and keepe not their place, walking inordinatly, against the lawes of God and the King, vnlesse it be to preserue life in case of extremitie, and then with admonition

admonition or correction according to the power intrusted to vs.

3 For the nature of the action: not the *mercy of the cruell*, as the mercy of the vsurer, who doth good deeds in lending, as the debtors call them, when he garbages, and pluckes out the bowells of a mans estate; but *true mercy* which indeed releiues and comforts.

Secondly we must *Loue* mercy, it is not enough to acceptation with God, that thou *doe* mercy, which yet may releiue the distressed: but thou must *loue* it, this *loue* hath in it these things.

1 Cheeresulnesse: hearty, answerable to our power and the opportunity of doing good, that it may come as a *matter of bounty not of couetousnesse*, 1 Tim 6.18. 2 Cor. 9.4.5.6.7. Luk. 12.33. Pro. 22.13.23.

2 Compassion, sympathie, and fellowfeeling, wee should
I haue

haue in vs bowells of mercy, Col. 3. 12. *Ioh.* 30. 25, 1 *Ioh.* 3. 18. *Rom.* 12. 16. it may not be as a matter of vaine glory or of beholding-nesse *Pro.* 22. 7.

3 Seruice and labour, *Gal.* 5. 13. *Heb.* 6. 10. 2 *Cor.* 8. 16. 12.

4 Liberality, a bountifull eye, *Pro.* 22. 9. *Opening the hand wide Deut.* 15 8. *sowing bountifullly* 2 *Cor.* 9 6. and 8 9. and at all seasons, *casting our bread vpon the waters*, for after many dayes we shall find it, giuing to *seuen* and also to *eight* *Eccles.* 11. 2. 3. &c. *Luk.* 6. 8.

5 The inlarging our selues to the highest degree both for liberality and compassion, that we can possitly work our hearts vnto, This is the *powring out of the soule to the needy* *Esa.* 58. 10.

6 Speedinesse *Pro.* 3. 28. not *hiding our selues from our own flesh* *Esa.* 58. 7.

7 Constancy in what wee purposed, willed, or promised.

8 Continuance.

8 Continuance, remembering
the poore *Heb. 13. 16.*

9 The casting out all wicked
thoughts: not doing mercy with
griefe of heart, *Deut. 7. 7. 8. to 12.*

Now because our corruption
of nature is such that it maketh
insurrection against euery good
motion and breaketh forth to
the defiling of euery good acti-
on, we must in shewing mercy
remember two rules more.

1 To shew mercy with *re-
pentance* which may both breake
vp the fallow ground of our
hard hearts, that they may bee
more fruitfull in this grace: and
may also wash away the polluti-
on that cleaueth to vs, euen in
our best desire. to distribute and
communicate.

2 To shew mercy with *faith*:
both beleeuing Gods gracious
acceptation, and the successe and
reward according to those pro-
mises in *Eccles. 11 1. 2 Cor. 9. 9.
10. Luk. 12. 33. Pro. 22. 21. Luk*

11.41. To them that giue almes in a true faith all things are cleane without any ceremony of washing, such as the hypocritic of the couetuous pharises had invented for purification and clenſing of Gods creature.

§. XXIIII.

Of the loue of the godly.

The loue
of the bro-
therhood.

OF the duties of holy life which wee owe to all men hitherto: therē remaine some duties of a right ordered conuerſation, which beſides all the former, we ſtand bound to praſtiſe towards men, as conſidered to be nearer, or farther off from God; ſuch are in Scripture, caſt into theſe two rankes, godly men, and wicked men: theſe we are next to handle.

And for godly men, all that bindeth vs to holy carriage. re-
ſpects

spects them in generall, or in some particular case or state.

In generall, to all Saints, wee haue our duty comprehended in one word, in 1 *Pet.* 2. 17. *Loue the brotherhood*: the word *brotherhood*, directs vs to the right persons, vpon whom the duty is to bee conferred, and the right cause or ground why we should doe this duty, because they are the *brotherhood*: the word *loue*, chargeth vs with the duty it selfe. *Loue* respects the affection, and the offices that expresse that affection, the nature of which affection, and the severall offices that manifest the truth thereof, it is bootlesse and vnprofitable to enquire after, till first we haue vnfolded the terme *brotherhood*, which tels vs to whom we owe the same.

The *brotherhood* doth not containe all men with whom wee conuerse in societies, who yet are brethren by creation, for

haue we not all one father, did not one God make vs? It so, how is it that in the former words wee are commanded to *honour all men*: and in the next words required, to *loue the brotherhood* as a sort of men not reckoned with the rest, but claiming a greater dearenesse of affections and declaration of respect then other. By this is therefore meant the company of so many as are true Christians in the places of our abode and acquaintance, the communion of Saints on earth, the new borne, who are the adopted sonnes and daughters of the *Almighty*, which are borne not of bloud, nor of the will of flesh, nor of the will of man, but of God: resembling the image of the father, in knowledge, righteousness, and holiness of truth, who are allyed one to another in a farre greater and better bond, then that of naturall consanguinity.

Q. But

Q. But how shall I know who are of this brotherhood?

A. By the *iudgement of infallibility*, none can know anothers estate herein; onely euery one that is of this brotherhood, may know it for himselfe: but by *the iudgement of charity* it may bee knowne: such markes I now point at, as helpe thee herein.

1 By their fruits thou shalt know them, their fruit is to holinesse, and innocency in their *owne way* of life, *Rom. 6.22. Phil. 2: 25.*

2 By their desire after the sincere milke of Gods word, and loue to the house of God, *1 Pet. 1.2. Psal. 26.8.*

3 By their language, if pure, if the *language of Canaan*, if not corrupt nor rotten; true and pure religion is to *bridle the tongue*, *Iam. 1.26. & 3. 1.2.*

4 By the opposition of the world, that is, of men giuen to the lust of the flesh, the lust of the eye,

and pride of life, Ioh. 15. 19.

These must thou cleave to as thy brethren : and to all whom thou canst not without breach of charity, iudge or discern from these. Euery of these, as well as some few with whom thou art more inward: nor maiest thou thinke that thou hast not violated the bonds of this holy brotherhood, when thou cleuest to some of them onely, with a manifest disregard of the rest in the place where thou liuest, reckoning vpon their dislike, onely as worth the auoiding, and not caring to runne vpon that which ministreth apparent and iust cause of distrust of thy good and louing affections to others: for hee that loueth not all the Saints, loueth no Saint aright: neither is it here said, see thou loue *this* or *that* brotherhood, which thou hast made by associating thy selfe with them, but loue *the* brotherhood which God

God hath made by giuing theſe teſtimonies to the world, that they are borne of him: elſe in a- uoiding a rent from ſome, thou maieſt make a rent from many. To theſe the duty charged vpon vs, is *loue*, Ephes. 5. 2. *Walke in loue*, the ſpeciall commande- ment giuen by our Sauour, and the cogniſance whereby his Di- ſciples ſhould be knowne, *Ioh. 13. 34. 35.* *Loue* noteth the affecti- ons of the heart, and the office of loue in the life.

1 The affection of loue which we owe to the godly, is a ſpeciall degree of affectionate kindeneſſe & tenderneſſe of hart ſeamed in vs by the *holy Ghoſt*, through the Goſpell, whereby wee receiue them as Chriſt receiued vs, and reſpect them as our brethren in him, partakers of the ſame grace of God, and heires of the ſame inheritance of heauen, the grace of life eternall provided for vs: knowing that there is but *one bo-*

dy, one spirit, one faith, one hope of
our calling, one Baptisme, one Lord
that redeemed them all, one God,
who is the Father of them all, who
also is above all, and through all,
and in them all, Ephes. 4. 4. 5. 6.
Rom. 12. 10. Ioh. 13. 34. And
thus this loue of the brethren
differeth from the loue of men
we spake of before. Neither is it
enough that I loue them, be-
cause they are men, and *as men*,
but because they are *Christians*,
begotten of the Father, and *as*
Christians that are new borne.
The loue of men, the *law* com-
mandeth, & wils it be squared by
this patterne, *as I loue my selfe*:
the loue of the brethren, the
Gospell onely: and wils it be
squared by a more excellent pat-
terne, *as Christ hath loued vs*:
As the law reuealeth not Christ
the Mediator, so neither
doth it command the loue of
the brotherhood, who are ga-
thered out of the word by
Christ,

Christ. In this regard therefore our Saviour saith, *A new commandment giue I vnto you, Ioh. 13. 34.* And to this loue of the brethren, in our conuersion, were our soules purified, and still doth the Christian purifie his soule in obeying the truth through the spirit, *1 Pet. 1. 22.*

2 The offices of brotherly loue, are these.

1 To make choice of them, as the onely companions of our liues: associating our selues to their communion and fellowship, *Psal. 16. 2. 3.* All our delight should bee in them; that kingly Prophet saith; *I am a companion of all them that feare thee, and of them that keepe thy precepts, Psal. 119. 63.*

2 To vse hospitality one to another, without grudging, *1 Pet. 4. 9. Heb. 13. 1. 2.* and to be harbourers: forget not this office of loue, for hereby, some haue receiued Angels into their houses

houses vnawares, *Abraham* and *Lot*, as we reade, pursued hospitality.

3 To employ our gifts for their good, as being members of the same body, and therefore ought to haue the same care one of another. All gifts are spirituall or corporall, *spirituall*, as knowledge, vtterance, and the like, all giuen to profit withall, *1 Cor. 12. 7.* They must helpe others by what they haue learned, when they meet together, *Pro. 15. 7. 1 Cor. 14. 26. Col. 3. 16.* By prayer, bee they present or absent, *2 Cor. 1. 11.* and by admonitions *promouing* to love and to good workes, *H-b. 10. 24. corporall*, are riches, friends, authority, all to be vsed chiefly for the good of the Saints, *Gal. 6. 10. Phil. 2. 4. 1 Cor. 8. 19. Rom. 12. 13.*

4 To *strine together* for the faith of the Gospell, defending with one heart, the cause and quarrell

quarrell^e of religion, *Phil. 1. 27.*
Like vowed souldiers, vnder
that one Generall, the Lord Ie-
sus.

5 To beare one anothers bur-
dens, and so fulfill the law of Christ,
Gal. 6. 2. Their burdens, are ei-
ther infirmities, temptations,
griefes for wrongs done vs, or
afflictions: of *infirmities*, our loue
should couer them, *1 Pet. 4. 8.*
and wee should shew our readi-
nelle to lay their sorrowes to
heart, and to comfort them, not
by i-ying sinne is no sinne, or
calling euill good; or soothing
them in security, but by dire-
cting them rightly to apply the
consolations of God in Scrip-
ture: If *temptations*, wee should
with allken tennelle of heart, ad-
uise, counsell, and comfort: If
griefe for wrongs done to vs, that we
let them see, how easily we can
forgiue them, and forbear the
least shew of reuenge, as also
Christ hath forgiuen vs, *Col. 3. 12*

If *outward afflictions*, that wee mourne with them that mourne, and bee ready to helpe them to the vttermost of our power, for we owe our liues to the brethren, 1 Iob. 3. 16. 17.

6 To *confesse our faults* one to another, in case of dammage done to our brother: yea, be it wee haue not trespassed, yet to open the sores of our dispositions, and discreetly to tell our frailties, failings, and corruption of nature, which as it eateh our owne hearts, so it increaseth affections, preuenteth loathing of vs for our infirmities, and gaineth leaue with freedome to reprove them, when they see wee are ready to condemne our selues, 1 am. 5. 16.

These duties are of much intimatenesse, and therefore the soule had need to be purified to this love, that it may be *unfeigned, out of a pure heart, and seruent*, 1 Pet. 1. 22. And that it may

may in the affections, and the expression of these offices of loue, continue without interruption, wee must watch against these things chiefly.

1 The forsaking of their fellowship, *Heb. 10. 25.*

2 Iudging and censuring about hid things, as the secrets of their hearts, *2 Cor. 4. 5.* and things indifferent, *Rom. 14. 10.*

3 Grudging, murmuring and complaining, *1am. 5. 9. Phil. 2. 14.*

4 Envy at their gifts and respects, *Gal. 5. 26.*

5 Respect of persons, *1am. 2. 1. 2.*

6 Vaine-glory and conceitednesse, *Phil. 2. 4. 5. Gal. 5. ult.*

7 Schismes, rents, and diuisions, and running into opinions, *1 Cor. 1. 10. Phil. 2. 1. 2. 1 Cor. 12. 25.*

8 Inconstancy, *Heb. 13. 1.*

9 Worldlinesse, looking only at our ownethings, *1 Cor. 13. 5.*

10 Dis-

10 Dissimulation, 1 *Ioh.* 3.
18.

11 Vntrussinesse, and vnfaith-
fulnesse, 3 *Ioh.* 5.

12 Suits in law, 1 *Cor.* 6. 1. 2.
3. 4.

13 Mixing our selues with a
brother or brethren, that prove
lewd, wee should restraîne our
familiarity, and reprove them,
that they might be ashamed and
amend, yet count them as bre-
thren, not as enemies, 1 *Cor.* 5.
11. 2 *Thes.* 3.

Rom. 14.

13. 14.

14 Scandale, to lay a stum-
bling blocke in our brothers
way, *Mat.* 18 6. 7. All scandale
is thy sinne, when it is giuen by
thee, that is, when thou art the
cause of the hurt that comes by
thy action, as well as the author
of the action: and this is, when
thou teachest or approouest euill
doctrine, whether hereticall or
superstitious, when thou com-
mittest grosse sinne, as did *Da-
uid*, and when thou abusest thy
Chri-

Christian liberty 1 Cor. 8. 12. and it is abused when in things indifferent, left free by the Magistrate, thou vsest thy liberty, and the weake are wounded and offended. But if the command of the Magistrate be vpon it, thou must obey, though a brother be offended, Sin may not be done to please any, 1 Pet. 2. 13.

§. XXV.

*Our carriage to the Godly in
some particuler case of falling,
weaknesse or strength.*

THe former rules that concerne the affection and offices of brotherly loue belong to the brethren in euery estate; there remaine such directions to be deliuered as respect our carriage towards them as set in some certaine condition, as if they bee weake or strong, or fallen into some

Our duty
to the brethren in
cases of
falling,
weaknesse
or strength

some offences. We take the last first and for our help in so hard a taske we find our text in the Epistle of *Iude* verse 22. 23. of rare vse, wherein the Christian is admonished that hee is set in the Church for an helpe, a Physician, and an Instrumentall Sauiour of his brother, if hee see him ouertaken with any fault, and that hee is indowed with gifts and graces for the edification of those with whom he conuerse, and because there is required in euery one that vnder-taketh so great a worke, some competent skill and good affection; for it ignorance to distinguish of patience and medicines, and wretchednesse be vnfit for a Physician to the body, much more to the soule: the words doe fully direct vnto the rules of cure, *And of some haue compassion, and others save, with feare plucking them out of the fire, The maner of vsing them,*
putting

*Putting a difference, Hating even
the garments spotted with the flesh.*

The maner of vsing these
rules of cure concerne the Chri-
stian that would recover his
brother fallen, or support him
in falling, where he is directed;
How to begin the cure, he must
*put a difference, How to be dis-
posed in the whole, he must hate
the garments spotted with the flesh.*

1 First then thou must learne
to *put a difference*, it is Christian
wisedome to distinguish between
sinne and sinne, offender and
offender, For as all patients are
not alike diseased, so all trans-
gressors doe not alike offend:
is thy brother fallen into any
sinne, thou art bound to put
forth thy hand to saue him; but
first consider aright the nature
of his fall, obserue then that,
Christians offend either in
opinion or in practice:

In opinion, and these. 1. In
the foundation. 2. In matters of
lesse

lesse moment,

In the foundation, and that first of ignorance and blind zeale, both the seducer and seduced.

Secondly, of malice and obstinately.

In matters of lesse moment, and there making a rent or schisme or holding the vnitie of the spirit in the bond of peace.

In practice: so some sinne,

1 Of ignorant and infirmity, in lesse, in greater points.

2 Of habit and presumption, grossely, and so fall into foule vices or extrem omissions. Some sinne publikely, or priuately.

2 Thou hast then rightly put a difference in thy iudgment, when thou hast discerned hereby how thy brother is fallen. Now proceed to apply the rules of cure, if thy brother haue offended in matters of opinion, that are of lesse moment and haue made no rent, or be

be it he hath offended in practise of ignorance, or infirmity, then see the rule of meeknesse and Christian softnesse, have Compassion on him, If in matters fundamentiall, whether of blind zeale or obstinate hate, or in other lesser points, yet making diuisions; if in practise grossely whether into foule vices or extreame omissions, be his faulkes publike or private, see the rule of Christian seuerity, they are in the fire, in danger of burning. Oh saue them with feare, pulling them out.

Advice right Christian and diuine, behold the rules of cure, and apply them againe to each part, that thou maist see how to expresse thy meeknesse and seuerity, putting also therein a difference, aswell as to whom and when: for so the words are put indifferently into the midst as being the life of the whole worke and euery part of it.

3 For thy meeknesse consider

I In

1 In what things to be expressed towards each or the rules:

2 How or with what affection, *with compassion.*

The rules are these,

If hee offend in matters of opinion which rase not the foundation, and disquieteth not the peace of the Church: walke with him in the vnity of the common faith and pathes of holy life, which both haue already attained vnto, and doubt not but God will reueale vnto him that thing wherein he is otherwise minded. *Phil. 3. 15.*

If he haue fallen in matters of holy life through ignorance or infirmity restore him by the spirit of meekenesse *Gal. 6. 1.* considering thy selfe lest thou also be tempted, beare his burden, and so fulfill the Law of Christ.

The affection with which thou must bee touched in the practice of these rules is *Compassion,*

passion τὸ ἐλεῖν τοὺς ἁμαρτωίους (to vse Saint *Austines* words) when there is *compassio miseria*, non *simulatio misericordie*, a feeling of their misery, not a feigning of mercy, this will giue the due tincture to thy carriage herein.

4 For thy seuerity consider

1 The rules, 2 The right carriage in the practice of them, for The end, *to save them*.

The affection of the heart, *fear*.

The holy violence, where the cause also is intimated, *they are in the fire, plucke them out*.

The rules are these,

If hee offend in the fundamentalls, of blind zeale and ignorance, or being seduced.

1 In meeknesse instruct him, if God peradventure will giue him repentance to the acknowledging of the truth, *2 Tim. 2. 25.*

2 Be carefull to maintaine good workes for necessary uses, *Tit. 3. 8. 14.*

3 Pray

3 Pray earnestly and heartily for him, *Rom. 10. 1. 2.*

If as a seducer hee offend, or of malice and obstinately, hee is then an hereticke and thy rule is that in *2 Ioh. 9. receive him not to house, neither bid him Gods speed, in his euill work. Tit. 3. 10.* If the error be in matters of lesser moment, and the party make a rent and scisme, thy rule is that in *Rom. 16. 17. marke those which cause diuisions and offences, contrary to the doctrine which ye haue learned, and auoid them.*

If it be in practice, that they are guilty of foule vices or extreame omissions, such as that of *Idlenesse* among the *Thessalonians.*

1 Warne them in the beginning & reprove them sharply, *1 Thess. 5. 14.*

2 If they amend not, restraîne thy familiarity & be no companion for them, that all may see thou approouest not their vice and

and if the offenders may be ashamed, I Cor. 5. 11. 2 Thes. 3. 6, 14. yet not counting them as enemies, but esteeming them as brethren.

If the fault be secret, observe our Saviours rule: *tell it him, betweene him and thee*, if hee mend not, take two or three discrete godly persons with thee, and againe rebuke him, if yet hee amend not, then open it, *tell the Church* of it, if he will not heare the Church, hold him as an *heathen*. Mar. 18 15.

Now in thy practice of these rules, remember. Thy end in all thy carriage must be to *save* thy brother not to *shew* thy skill to find faults, much lesse to *traverse* or blemish him.

Thy heart must bee affected with *fear*, as thou wouldst be if thou sawest a man ready to be drowned or fallen into the fire.

Thou must *pull him* out: doing this duty, with resolution, not
K thinking

ἐν τῷ πνεύματι
ἀγαπᾷ
ἑαυτὸν.

thinking, how will he take it, but looking on the danger hee is in, there is *miser cordia puniens* and *crudelis asparceens*, as S. Aug. speaketh in the like case, a mercy punishing, and cruelty sparing.

Thus oughtest thou to carry thy selfe in the cure of thy brother fallen any way : only there is one thing more that disposeth thee to the right vsage of these rules set downe in this place of *Iude*, viz. that thou hate the garments spotted with the flesh, that is Let thy heart bee truly and thoroughly affected with the hatred of all sin in thy self & others: the words are a double similitude taken from the ceremonial law. *Lev. 5. 4 Numb, 9.* where the infection of the *Leprosy* resembling the infection of sinne, is such that it defiles the bed, the Chaire, the Leper saie on, the the garments he wore, the very things he spat on : such like poison, all contagion is sinne, when thou

thou hast hereby conceiued of
the infectious pollution of sin,
and how loathsome it maketh
in the eyes of God and man,
even like any *Leprosy*, then shal
thou deale seriously and heartily
with thy brother for his con-
uersion and recovery. This is
of great moment in all thy car-
riage, for saith *Iunius* on this
place, *personat a reprehensione fr-*
gent, plurimumque interesse x animo
omnia, ut conscientia ferat, animusq,
facias, an de industria. Reprooues
which come from a man as hee
acted a part in a play, are cold
and dull, and it matters much
whether thou doest things
heartily, as thy mind and con-
science carrieth thee, or for the
nonce onely. Whereby againe
consider the words, and see
how many things ought to be
hated by the godly Christian.

- 1 The time or transgression
- 2 The fountaine and instru-
ment of sinne whereby it is af-
fected,

sected, and that wherein it stickes, the flesh. 3. The guilt of it. 4. The contagion. 5. The spot or blot which is as the footsteppe it leaueth behind it, when the act is past. 6. The occasion and appearance, the very garment, as *1 Thess. 5. 22.* so *Iacob* did. *Gen. 35. 4.* with a minde thus affected and resolved, proceed in the vse of the former rules.

Towards the weake Christian thy carriage must be thus.

1. Intrangle him not with doubtfull disputations, *Rom.*

14. 1.

2. Beare his weakenesses and meere frailties. *Rom. 15. 1.*

3. Please him and not thy selfe in the vse or restraint of thy Christian liberty. *Rom. 15. 2.*

1 Cor. 9. 20. 21. 22. Gal. 5. 13.

4. Offend him not, nor put any stumbling blocke in his way, *Mat. 18. 1 Cor. 10. 31.*

5. Comfort and support him. *1 Thess. 5. 14.*

6. Despise

6 Despise him not in his
weakneses, *Rom. 14. 2.*

Towards the strong, be thus
ordered.

1 Iudge him not in the use
of his Christian liberty, *Rom. 14.*

2 Acknowledge such, *1 Cor.*
16. 18.

3 Set them as patternes for
imitation, *Heb. 12. 1. Phil. 3. 17.*

4 Submit your selues to them,
to be advised and admonished,
and your iudgement to theirs in
doubtfull things, *1 Cor. 16. 16.*

1 Pet. 5. 5.

So farre of our carriage to-
wards the godly.

§. XXVI.

*The rule for our behaviour
towards the wicked.*

NOW for our behaviour to-
wards the wicked, the holy
Ghost hath abridged it in one

K 3

plain e

Thy duty
towards
the wicked

plaine rule deliuered in Col. 4. 5.
*walke in wisdom, or wisely, to-
wards them that are without.*

In Scripture, all men are call
into two rankes, those that are
within, without the Church;
without the *pale* of it, as Infidels,
without the *true faith* of it, as
heretickes, without the *path* of
holylife, as the openly wicked
and prophane. To them that are
within the pale, the faith, the
path-way of the Church, is this
precept given; ordering them in
their carriage towards them
that are without the pale. the
faith, the righteous path of the
true Church: that whereas most
an end, or alwaies, the report
and fame of their conuersation
will be carryed abroad to them,
and sometimes necessary com-
merce will enforce those with-
in the Church to conuerse with
them, nothing might be done
by the Christian, which might
giue scandale, but all things that
might

might winne to the loue of the truth : therefore it is said, *walke wisely.* A direction of great vse, by the practise whereof, wee might winne them to glorifie God, or *silence* them from reuiling the truth, or at least, *force* their consciences to blesse vs, and the good way of God. But this is a point of diuine and heavenly skill : for the wisdom here required in our liues, is not the wisdom of the flesh, which is earthly, sensuall, deuillish : but of the spirit, the wisdom that is from aboue, which God hath taught, and not man deuised.

Harken then yee Christians, and as you haue beene taught, as the *truth is in Iesuw*, what you owe to God, and what to your neighbours, and what to the godly, or fallen, or weake, or strong, so receiue from the same master *Christ Iesuw*, how you may behaue your selues towards

them that are without, and for your direction, note two things.

1 The manner of conuersing as it respects them without, it must be *towards them*, not with them.

2 The grace which should shine in all our waies, *wisdom*, this is the predominant vertue, as charity is the predominant in our conuersing with the godly; the summe of thy carriage towards the one is, *walk in love*; the summe of thy carriage towards the other is, *walk in wisdom*.

1 To *walk towards them*, noteth a well framed behaviour, when through necessity or calling, we haue to doe with them, to *walk with them*, notes a voluntary serring our selues with them, and the choosling of them for our companions; hence the first rule is gathered.

That needlesse society may not be held with them that are with-

without, such as are Infidels, Heretickes, or wicked men; neither walking in their counsell, nor standing in their way, nor sitting in their chaires, they are as leaven among the Lords sweet bread and cakes, *Psalm. 1. 1.* 1 *Cor. 5. 7.* *Pro. 23. 20.* Much more should we shunne all vnequall yoking with them, by marriage, leagues of amity, contracts of friendship, and the like, 2 *Cor. 6. 14.* the sinne of the old world, *Gen. 6. 1.* the sinne of Esau, *Gen. 26.* the preamble of his disinheriting. *Caluin. Abdicationis sue preludium:* the sinne of Iehosaphat, for which his workes were broke. 2 *Chro. 20. 37.* the wiles of the *Midianites*, wherewith they beguiled Israel to ioyn themselves to *Baal-Peor*, *Numb. 25. 1. 18.*

2 Yet seeing sometimes wee are in the presence of, and sometimes the report of our conuersion, is carried to the wicked,

(for how can this bee auoided, vnlesse we should goe out of the world) it is not the least of Christian care to walke so as our profession may be adorned, euen in their eyes: that this may be, the Apostle saith, *walke in wisdom*, much like that of our Sauour to his Apollles, *Behold, I send you out as sheepe among Wolves, be wise therefore as Serpents*, but what are the particulars of this wisdom?

1. Discretion, which respects the time, place, persons, and the end of our actions: this discretion is exprest in speech, and in all other our affaires. In speech it is discretion.

2. To speake but little, *swift* to heare, and *slow to speake*, a talkatiue behauiour is extremely irkesome: but euen a foule when he holdeth his peace, is counted wise, and hee that shutteth his lippes is esteemed a man of vnderstanding: *hee that hath knowledge,*

ledge. spareth his words, Pro. 17. 27. 28. Iam. 1. 19. Not that any fullennesse or want of affability is commended, for the other is not so amiable, as these are foule and vnbeleeming: but that thou obserue thy place, that thy hand bee on thy mouth in presence of thy betters, that thou answer not a matter before thou thoroughly vnderstand what was demanded, that thou study to answer, and that thy heart instruct thy mouth, Pro. 15. 28.

2 To bee silent in the euill time, when thy speech cannot amend, but doe hurt, when there is no euident way to bring glory to God, bus to runne thy selfe into danger. when thy calling requires it not Amos 5. 13. Pro. 14. 33. *Wisedome resteth in the heart of him that hath vnderstanding, but that which is in the midst of fooles is made knowne*, Psal. 39. 1.

3 To forbear to reprove scorners,

scorners, *Pro. 9.7.8. & 23.9.*

4 To answer a foole according to his folly, that is, so as his folly may be convinced; but not to answer him according to his folly, that is, with the like passions, pride, frowardness, and reviling manner, as he objects, *Pro. 26.4.5.*

5 To season our words with salt, that they discover not vanity, lightness, vaine-glory, conceitedness, hastiness, desire of revenge, malice, discontent, excessive feare or ioyes, suspiciousness and the like.

6 Not to iudge them that are without; this prouoketh, but edifieth not, *1 Cor. 5.12.*

This is discretion in speech.

All our affaires also should be guided with discretion, *Psal. 112.5.*

1 That wee keepe our selues to our owne line and measure, and be sure we haue our eye on the end and issue of things,

2 Cor.

2 Cor. 10. 12. 13. 14.

2 That wee trust not our selues too farre with them, or beleeue euery word: too much suspition breeds alienation: too much credulity, danger, *Pro. 14. 15. Ioh. 2. 24.*

3 That wee get out of their compauy, when wee perceiue not in them the words of wisdom, *Mat. 16. 14.*

4 That we restraine our passions, and shew all moderation of minde. Euer the same, *he that is hasty of spirit, exalteth folly, Phil. 4. 5. Pro. 14. 29.*

Such are the particulars of discreet behauiour, the first branch of wisdom: to this, adde these following, which wisdom bindeth to.

2 The *honesty* of thy conuersation, 1 *Pet. 2. 12.* It is vaine to thinke of being religious, and cast off *honesty*: nay, the power of thy religion must be proved before them, in the practise of duties

scorners, *Pro. 9.7.8. & 23.9.*

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2 The *honesty* of thy conversation, *1 Pet. 2. 12.* It is vaine to thinke of being religious, and cast off *honesty*: nay, the power of thy religion must be proved before them, in the practise of duties

duties of the second Table; outstripping them in those things, which they themselves hold to be good: and so three things will adorne thee.

1 Harmlesnesse, free from all courses of iniury, cruelty, and oppression; *Phil 2. 15*. An hurtfull conuersation is an vnseemly conuersation, the wisdom of the Holy is ioyned with innocency, *Mat. 10. 16*. Thou maist be a *Serpent*, provided thou be a *Done*.

2 Squarer esse in thy dealing, iust and true in words and deeds, abhorring the sinnes of deceit, and of covenant-breaking, and louing all plainenelle and fidelity.

3 Taciturnity and secrecy in things imparted to thy knowledge, he goeth about as a slanderer, that revealeth secrets, *Pro. 20. 19. & 11. 13*.

3 The fairenesse and amiablenesse of conuersing: so these are

allu.

*Est & fidelis
sua silentio
merces.*

alluring vertues, euill men themselves being iudges.

1 Affablenesse and vrbanity.

2 Meekenesse, softnesse or gentlenesse, and humblenesse of minde, that nothing froward, affected, or rude, come from vs, *Ti. 3. 2.*

3 Peaceablenesse, studying to be quiet, and to meddle with our owne businesse, *1 Thes. 4. 12.*

4 Patience vnder personall wrongs.

5 Loue of thine enemies, *Pro. 20. 22.*

4 The profitablenesse of thy life in two things, first, in works of mercy, which are honourable before all men, *Iam. 1. 26. & 3. ult. Mat. 5. 16.* Secondly, in diligence in our particular callings.

5 The religiousnesse of thy conuersation: and so these things are thine ornament.

1 To expresse in thy life, the obedience of Gods statutes,

Dene

Deuteronomie 4. 6.

2 Mortification, *Esa. 61. 3. 8.*

3 Reuerence, feare, & meeknesse, when thou intreatest of matters of religion, *1 Pet. 3. 16. Pro. 24. 26.*

4 Zeale in a good cause, and courage vndaunted, *Pro. 24. 25. & 28. 4. & 25. 26. 1 Cor. 16 22.* But take heed thy zeale bee not in things controuerted and doubtfull amongst the godly wise, but cleerely in Scripture warranted to euery one that shall reade it, nor a zeale exprest in heate of speech, but in strength of resolution,

6 The goodnesse of it for societies: where two things aduance the glory of profession:

1 Subiection to authority, *1 Pet. 2. 13. 14. 15. 16.* That it may be said of vs, as of *Daniel*, wee shall not finde any occasion against this *Daniel*, except wee finde it against him concerning the law of his God: so faithfull
and

and without error or fault was
hee concerning the kingdome,

Dan. 6 4. 5.

2 Concord amongst our
selues: peace one with another,
Mark 9. 50.

Hitherto of such precepts as
guide our liues towards other
men. The duties next to bee
handled, are such as respect our
selues.

§. XXVII.

*A right ordered conuersati-
on towards our selues, and
that first in our particular
callings.*

FOR the order of our life to-
wards our selues, I finde one
generall rule of large compre-
hension, of infinite worth deli-
uered in the *I Cor. 7. 24.*

*Brethren, let euery man, wherein
he is called, therein abide with God:*

The

Thy duty
in respect
of thy
selfe.

The words, besides the compellation, haue two things considerable,

1 That euery Christian hath two callings, the one his calling of life and the course or way he hath to liue in, in this world. The other his calling to bee a Christian.

For these words, wherein he is called, are made perfect by that in the 20. *vers.* in the same calling, wherein he is called, *viz.* to Christianity by the Gospell embraced.

2 What is charged vpon vs concerning both these callings,

Concerning our particuler calling, three things.

1 That euery man haue *some calling.*

2 That euery man *abide in that calling*, not thinking that Religion and a calling cannot stand together.

3 That hee *abide therein with God.*

Concerning

Concerning our generall calling to be Christians,

1 To *abide* therein with God.

2 In all estates and *changes* of conditions in that calling of life we live in, *Therein* also to abide with God. This is called in the old Testament, *walking with God* the righteousness, perfection, faith and obedience of *Enoch* and *Noah* is expressed in this one word, *hee walked with God* Gen. 5. 22 and 6. 9.

Of these punctually and briefly: and first for our particular callings. Where

In thy particular calling.

First, it is a rule of a well-ordered conversation to have some *lawfull calling*, or course of life in which we are to bee employed: this is charged on all *Adams* sonnes, in *the sweat of thy face thou shalt eat thy bread*, a painful estate of life in some employment to the good of Church, Common-wealth, or family, are none

none exempted from, that come from *Adams* loynes, though not all with the hands to take paines *Gen. 3. 19.* and Christianity hath determined all idle & vnprofitable living to be a *disordered* or *inordinate* living, and that if any brother obey not this word, that such be noted and that wee haue no companie with him, that he may be ashamed, *2 Thes. 3. 6. 10.* the greatest *Dames* in *Israel* might not eate the bread of *Idlenesse*, and the highest *Magistrates* submit to this rule, who are appointed of God to their places, that the people may liue a quiet and peaceable life in all godlinesse and honesty, *Pro. 31. 27. 1 Tim. 2. 2.* how should any inferiour thinke to rage and liue without compasse, as if they were exempt from the *Lords* gouernment.

The calling of a Gentleman.

A Genteman to whom lands and possessions are left, whereby he needeth not put his hand to labour,

labour, may not spend his time altogether in hawking, hunting, riding *about*, or vpon his pastimes and sports, and what he lusteth, either they are called to beare office in the commonwealth, or not, if called to an office, let them waite on their office: and seeke abilities to discharge it. The study therefore of the lawes of God and the Realme is their calling, besides the Religious gouerning of their families, & the vpholding of their estate. Further they are to serue their Prince and Country with body and good, aduice and Counsell, both in peace and warre, if they haue or haue not office, here is enough to spend their houres, without gaming and reuell, to prepare themselves hereunto, and yet they are to take notice, that it is their parts to see to the prouision for the poore, the good order of the place where they are.

the

the discountenancing of sinne and vice, the reconciling of persons at variance, and the Going before others in workes of mercy, and all good duties, as paterres for imitation, Here is your calling.

The womans calling seein, *Pro. 31.* and *1 Tim. 5. 13. 14.*

The calling of disabled poore is not to runne the *curst Camitish* life of a vagabond, but in his place to trust in God, and to waite on him without fainting for that reliefe which shall bee sufficient for them, looking on that in *Iam. 1. 9.* the *brather of low degree, let him reioyce in that he is exalted,* to bee rich in faith and heire of the kingdome, but I speake not of such poore as are mentioned in, *Ier. 5. 4.* Who are foolish, that know not the way of the Lord, nor the iudgement of their God.

God (seeing how necessary this is) giueth six dayes to labour,

bour, one hee reserueth for his immediate worship: hee hath made vs to doe good, and imployment is a preseruatiue against errors in opinion, weaknesse and decay in Religion, and loose behauiour, it is lusts extinguisher, the tamer of our bodies, the very schoole wh. rein wee improoue all our graces: here we can rest on Gods blessing with comfort, take vp our crosses with patience, because for both we haue the promise of God, who will *keepe vs in all our wayes.*

Elle, we our selues are theeeues, and all our riches, *Riches of vaine*, Pro. 20. 4. Ephes. 4. 28.

2 Secondly, we must *abide* in our calling and keepe the stations wherein we are ranked by our Generall, attend here to these rules.

1 That we be diligent in our callings, not hauing cunning but painfull hands, not busie in other

other mens matters, not pretending excuse or fearing the difficulties of our callings, *Pro. 20. 4.* and *26. 13.* not giuen to sleepe and sloth, *Pro. 26. 14. 15.* and then to be obstinate in that course *verse 16.* not hunting Ale-houses or the company of lewd persons which is now called *good-fellowship*, by our bale drunkards, *Pro. 21. 17.* not wandering from thine owne house, though it bee not to place of ill fame: but diligence besee-meth. *Pro. 10. 4.* and *13. 4.* the slothfull shall be vnder tribute, and this diligence extends it selfe to watchfulnesse ouer the opportunities of thy calling, *Pro. 10. 5.* and *6. 6. 7. 8. Eccles. 9. 10.*

2 That we bee aduised and prouident in all our vnder-takings, *Pro. 21. 5.* Prepare thy works in the field, and afterwards build thy house. Nothing threatneth more an ill loose in all affaires, then precipitate beginning.

This

This hastinesse is either from leuity of minde or wilfulnesse.

3 That we keepe within our compasse, not meddling with those things that either our skill or our estates are not able to weld, Which proceedeth from a minde greedy of gaine; for the compassing whereof some hauing ventred in one action all their estates, they haue at once made shipwracke of all; the Lord being pleased to crosse, some way vnexpected their ouer bold enterprises: so that, many times hauing thus desired to *see vp their gates*, they haue come to that, *I cannot digge, and to beg I am ashamed.*

4 That wee abide in our callings, not fleeing or changing our course of life without some euident warrantable cause, seeing the Lord first going out before vs, lest wee be like a bird that wandereth from her nest,

Pro. 27. 8.

5 Faithfull.

5 Faithfulnesse in words and dealings, no defrauding, deceiuing, coofening, lying, dissimulation, &c. *Pro. 21.6. 1 Thef. 4.6.*

6 Cheerefulnesse and contentation with our estates, a uoyding passion, frowardnesse, *Pro. 11.29, & 16.32. & 19.11. & 25.18. & 17.21. Eccles. 9.7. 8.*

3 Thirdly, we must abide with God in our calling and diligence and other praise worthy qualities in our labour, prooue vs *good laborers*, but not *good Christians*. Neither haue they any promise vnlesse wee adde this. But dwell in the land and be doing good, and verily, Saith God, thou shalt be fed. *Psa. 37.3. & 128.2 & 34.9. 10.*

What is it to abide with God? A.

I. It is to begin all in him, and looke vp to him in all our wayes, in the morning to awaken with him, giuing to God
che

the first of our thoughts, our first words and the first fruites of the day, *Psal. 5. 3. 4. & 119. 147. Pro. 6. 12.* the time neede not bee long, it may be in so much space done w^el nigh as one would say the *Lords* prayer ouer treatably: this will season the heart, and remember for thy encouragement that place in *2 Chro. 19. 9.* *The eyes of the Lord runne to and fro throughout the whole earth, to shew himselfe strong in the behalfe of him whose heart is perfect towards him,* then after thy awaking with God; it is to begin the day with solemne prayer, it is to looke vp to the Lord in all thy wayes through the whole day. *Psal. 119. 168.* walking alwayes as in his sight, this is to remember God in thy wayes, an admirable preseruatue against all euill: and it hath the promise *Mat. 6. 33. 1 Tim. 4. 3. 4. Gen. 24. 15. 16. 17.* desire therefore to see God in all; in his pro-

uidence, in his workes.

2 It is to doe all our labours not for gaine and the desire to be rich, but *as dutie*, and because we are set of God in our places & doe serue God in doing our duty *Col. 3. 24. Ios 1. 8.* from whom also we expect a reward: and so liue *as Pilgrimes and strangers*, a voiding worldlinesse, not setting our hearts on riches, if they increase *Psal. 62. 10. vsing the world*, not louing it: not carefull any way about the successe, or the after time but diligent and prouident, and refering the rest to Gods blessing. *1 Cor. 7. 32. Pra. 27. 1. 2 Iam 4. 13. 14. 15.*

3 It is to practice our Christian graces in our callings to the adorning of the doctrine of Christ our Saviour in all things *Tit. 2. 9.* as piety, the feare to offend, faith, patience, obedience, truth, meeknesse, innocency &c that the Lord may be sanctified in our hearts and glorified in our

our liues: knowing we haue only so much and so many of these graces as we can expresse in the power and life of them in our liues. *If thou faint, saith Salomon, in the day of aduersity, thy strength is small.* Pro. 24. 10.

4 It is to watch against the Temptations of our callings, which are the sins or the crosses that meete vs in our callings. 1 Sins that attend such a calling are such as wicked men, the men of this world haue vsed for gaines sake, either out of concupiscent desires to increase their estate, or when they were hard bestead to get out of misery or avoid the inconueniences; thou must so order thy estate, that those sinnes may bee auoided. 2 The Crosses and afflictions of thy calling. Know that no calling is without his trouble and grieuance, and therefore it is not for thee to be weary of thy state and to desire change, as if another

ther calling would be freer from trouble, No, no: But rather arme thy selfe to beare and take vpon thy crosses, not harkening to the ill motions of thy flesh, the wicked counsel of Satan tendred to thy heart to haste to ill meanes, but rest on God who giueth an issue to the temptation, that ~~we~~ *we* may be able to beare it. Thus of our behauiour in our particuler callings: in our generall calling now followeth.

§. XXVIII.

*The order of our conuersation
in our generall calling, all
our liues.*

Thy duty
in thy ge-
nerall cal-
ling.

OUr generall calling is to be Christians, the highest dignity of the sonnes of men; here is behooueth all to bee inquisitiue what it is we owe in answerablenesse to this our high calling,

ling all our liues, and in all conditions and changes of life, that former text in, 1 Cor. 7. 24. giueth it in the lumpe, all thy dayes, abide with God to whose communion and fellowship thou art called by the Gospell of Iesus Christ his sonne: and in the seuerall states of life as in affliction, in pouerty, in sicknesse, in persecution, and in death, In euery of those changes of thy mortall condition, abide with God therein. The remainder therefore of the rules concerning our conuersation towards our selues are thus cast: as they concerne our generall calling, they frame vs in our abode with God,

1 All our liues,

2 In seuerall changes of life, as in wealth, affliction generally considered, pouerty, sicknesse, persecution, the last worke wee haue to doe, which is, *how to dye* or in preparation for death.

To abide
with God
alwayes.

Where.

For our abode with God in the walkes of Christianity, without consideration of the severall alterations of life we are subiect vnto, seing here *we walke by faith not by sight* 2 Cor. 5. 7. these things attend about thy faith.

Rules about thy faith.

1 The examination and triall of thy estate, *Whether thou be in the faith or no*, a matter so fearefully neglected, almost by all: We are not more miserable in the multitude of our transgressions and the numberlesse swarmes of inward masterlesse passions, affections and lusts, then in our wretchlesse-ness about the triall of our estates: wherein wee put all to hazzard, and blesse our selues in our own wayes, saying to our own heart, surely no euill shall befall vs. Yet where the Ministry hath beene in any life and power, nothing more speaks our reprobation then this Carelesse overture. 2 Cor. 13. 5. and selfe deceit hath

hath beguiled vs if we giue not all diligence to make our calling and election sure, 2. *Pet.* 1. 10. *Gal.* 5. 4, 5, 7. I must from Gods owne mouth, tell you that hee was neuer effectually called, who careth not to be sure that hee is in the faith, and in the estate of saluation. The heart that was euer affected with the knowledge of his damnable estate by nature, and of the way of Saluation by Christ alone, cannot take quiet rest, till he know in some measure out of the euidence of Scripture & experience of grace wrought in his heart, that *Christ is in him*, and he translated out of that kingdome of sinfull darkenesse. If now thy heart be wonne to this tryal, I present thee with these two trees to behold in deepest thoughtfulness.

Note here, that any one branch or fruit of either roote, will proue thee enwrapped and folded in that blissefull estate, or cursed condition.

2 The second rule is, *that we build up our selues on our most holy faith*, Iude 20, hauing examined, and vpon examination found our selues to be in the faith: and this we shall doe, if

1 Wee indeauour to vnderstand more fully, and to take into our hearts with more enlarged thoughts, the *mystery of God the Father, and of Christ*, that our hearts may be comforted, (being knit together in loue) vnto all riches of the full assurance of vnderstanding. *Col. 2. 2.* and for this cause *praying in the Holy Ghost*, that Christ might dwell in our hearts by faith, &c. *Ephes. 3. 17. 18. 19.*

2 If wee inure our selues to *live by faith*, the onely safe, happy, and comfortable life for a Christian

Christian vpon earth. By this the heart can say to God in all distresses; *Thou art my biding place*, Psal. 32. 7. Hab. 2. 4. Now let the power of thy faith cause thee to rest on God, and live in him.

For iustification and saluation, by casting thy selfe into the mercifull armes of thy Lord, spread out vpon the Crosse, who will conuey to thee, himselfe, the verue of his death and obedience, and the power of his spirit, to quicken thee out of thy finnes here, and out of the graue to raise thee at the last day. *Draw not backe*, dye rather at the throne of grace.

For sanctification, thy faith being the roote of all graces, and the attractiue verue and magneticall force of thy heart; to draw thee vp to Christ, and to extract life and quickning grace from euery part of Christ, his incarnation, his life, death, resurrection

rection, ascension, session and
intercession: that which maketh
euery ordinance profitable, *Bap-*
tisme, Mark. 16. 16. Col. 2. 12.
receiuing of the Lords Supper,
1 Cor. 11. 29. *the word heard*,
Heb. 4. 2. and *prayer*, Mat. 21. 22.

For preleruation: where thou
must haue,

I A distinct knowledge of the
promises: for they are *pabulum*
fidei, the food of faith. An ab-
stract thereof I give thee here
applied to seuerall occasions.

The penitent, contrite, and
humble heart is sure, in all e-
states

Of the free fauour of God,
Hos. 14. 4. in tendrest compassi-
on, more then motherly, *Esa.*
49. 15. in euerlasting constancy,
Ier. 31. 3. as the waters of *Noah*,
as the ordinances of heauen, *Ier.*
31. 36. & 33. 20. *Esa.* 54. 10.

Of Christ, and the redempti-
on wrought by him, and of the
spirit of Christ by couenant,
Esa. 59. 20. 21. In

In the stormes of afflictions
 lue by these places, *Psal.* 89. 33.
 & 50. 15. *Heb.* 12. 3. 4. *Psal.* 34
 19. *Rom.* 5. 1. 2. 3. 4. and that
 sweet promise of giuing liberally,
 euen wisdom to behaue our
 selues vnder the Crosse, if wee
 aske it, *Iam.* 1. 4. 5.

In the midst of the venomous
 arrowes of slanderous reproa-
 ches, headed with the *poysen of*
Aspes, shot from the tongue of
 a rayling *Schemer*, for *Christi*
cause, *1 Pet.* 4. 14. *Psal.* 31. 18. 19.
Heb. 12. 2. 3.

Vnder wrongs by them that
 professe true religion in their vn-
 iust censures: remember *Iob*,
 and what an *end* the Lord made,
Iob 4. 6. & 11. 2. 3. and *Paul*,
1 Cor. 4. 4. 10. *Esa.* 66. 5.

Against aduersaries, *Esa.* 41.
 11. 12. *Gen* 12. 3. *Gal.* 3. 9.

In temptations, *1 Cor.* 10. 13.
Rom. 16. 20. *Luc.* 22. 31. *Heb.* 2.
 18. & 4. 15.

Against daily infirmities, *Ex.*
 ad. 34.

ed. 34. 6. 7. *Mat.* 11. 28. *Heb.* 4.
16. *Esa.* 55. 1, 2 3. & 42. 3.

In our spirituall barrennesse
lamented, *Hos.* 2. 19. *Esa.* 54.
5, 6.

In case of relapse, when the
heart is smitten for it, *Hos.* 14. 1,
2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.

In case of dismayednesse, vn-
der corruptions great & strong,
and the thoughts of our indis-
position to any thing that is
good, *Ezek.* 36. 25, 26, 27. *Phil.*
4. 13.

Against the feare of falling a-
way, 1 *Cor.* 1. 8, 9. 2 *Tim.* 2. 19.
2 *Thes.* 3. 3. *Ier.* 32. 40, 41. *Ioh.*
10. 28. 1 *Ioh.* 3. 9. & 2, 27. *Heb.*
7. 25. 1 *Pet.* 1. 5.

In spirituall desertions, *Esa.* 30.
18. *Psal.* 77. *Esa.* 54. 7, 8.

In the workes of thy calling,
Heb. 13. 5. *Psal.* 37. 2, 3.

In the waies of thy household,
Psal. 127.

In losses for Gods cause,
2 *Chro.* 25. 9. *Mark.* 10. 29, 30.

In

In the valley of the shadow of death, *Psal.* 23. & 73. 26.

In all, in any estate, *Psal.* 84. 11. *Rom.* 8. 18, 28, 31.

Looke also vpon the promises to seuerall graces, and to seuerall degrees of true grace contained in such places as these, *Mat.* 5. 1, 2. to 13. 2 *Chro.* 16. 9. 2 *Pet.* 1. 5, 6, 10, 11.

2 Thou must then hang vpon these breasts of the Churches consolations, by beleeuing and applying them to thy selfe, and sucke out the milke that may nourish thee, and make thee grow, if so be thou hast tasted, that the Lord is gracious.

3 Keepe a Register of Gods mercies in his prouidence ouer his Church in thy time, as neere as thou canst, or at least ouer thee and thine, a role of experiments.

How aduantagious this is, *Dauids* practise and precepts shew in many Psalmes of his, *Psal.* 78.

Psal. 78. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. to the end,
& 107: 43. & 105. & 106. &
66, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.

These three rules concerne
thy faith: furthermore, sith wee
daily transgresse, and repentance
is the worke of our whole life;
and seeing nothing more blemi-
sheth obedience, then incon-
stancy, to walke like a Christian,
attend these rules following, a-
bout thy repentance and obedi-
ence.

2 Rules a
bout thy
repen-
tance and
obedience.

I Hold firmly and iudiciously
in what things the power of
godlinesse doth consist, that the
full bent of thy soule may bee
placed on these things: the ra-
ther because these are the *last*
and *perilous* dayes in which men
should haue the shew, but deny
the power of godlinesse; *2 Tim.*
3. 5. It consisteth not in frequen-
ting the publike assemblies, in
set houres of deuotion, in taskes
of reading, in the outward ab-
stinence or fastings, in professing
or

or talking, in knowledge for discourse, in strictnesse of shunning controuerted ceremonies, in opinions, in a straine of praise and words, though all stamped in Gods minte, in defying the corruptions of the time, in describing publicane-like sinners, in praising the Martyrs or Saints departed, in commending former, and discommending the present, in censuring others, in holding profession with the forwardest in sincerity, in reuerencing a *Philip*, a godly Minister, in giuing liberally to the maintenance of Gods worship, &c. But in righteousness, peace, and ioy in the holy Ghost, in humility, patience, goodnesse, meeknesse, and truth, in mercy and righteousness, dealing in mortification of the flesh, gouernement of the affections and the tongue, in heavenly mindednesse, selfe-denyall & contempt of the world, in the life of a pilgrime,

grime, and a conuerſation with feare, in long-ſuffering. and gentleneſſe, in ſobriety and temperance, in faith and fellowſhip with God, in brotherly kindeneſſe, and charity amongſt men.

2 Keepe (by a watchfull ſuruey of thy heart) a bill of thy ſinnes, that moſt annoy thee ſince thy profeſſion, as the Apoſtles made many of them agreeing to the eſtates of their hearers ſeuerally, *1 Pet. 2, 1. Epheſ. 4. 3 1. Col. 3. 8. 9.* Thus ſhalt thou know what to confeſſe and lament before God: thus ſhalt thou ſee how thou groweſt in grace, by the dying of thy preuailling ſinnes. The profit is not knowne, but by thoſe that haue practiſed it.

3 Seeke after, and pray earnestly for direct thoughts, to ſee how farre thou haſt attained, and what is yet wanting in the graces of the ſpirit, or the meaſure
and

and degrees of them, which graces God requireth, and hath heretofore, and doth still adorne the hearts of his children with, *Phil.* 3. 11, 12, 13. To helpe thee herein, that place of *Paul*, *Gal.* 5. 20. which setteth downe the fruits of the spirit, is to be often weighed, and that of *Peter*, 2 *Pet.* 1. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10. And the illustrious examples of the *Lords* *worthies* in Scripture; a catalogue of them we haue in *Heb.* 11. the rest wee may obserue in our reading and hearing.

4 Quench not the spirit, nor grieue it: but *stirre vp the gift* that is in thee, and improue it, 1 *Thes.* 5. 19. *Ephes.* 4. 30.

5 Addresse thy selfe alwaies to the battell, and take to thee the *whole armour of God*, *Eph.* 6. 10.

6 In thy solitarinelle, meditate seriously of thy sinnes, of redemption by Christ, of death, of iudgement to come, of the glorious workes of Gods pro-

uide ice.

uidence, of the ioyes of heauen,
and the holinesse there obtained,
of the torments of hell, of the
vanity of all things vnder the
Sunne, of the true glory of
Christian graces, of the immor-
tality of the soule, and of the
sweet and sumptuous feast of a
good conscience, &c.

But here be wary, first, that
there creepe vpon thy heart, no
insnaring delight vpon the re-
membrance of some former sin
that hath beene a minion sinne;
secondly, that vpon no imagi-
nary plot we entertaine any pro-
iect of a new sinne; thirdly, that
the apprehensions of the excee-
ding riches of glorious grace in
Christ, be not an occasion of any
loosenesse secretly in thy heart,
to lessen sinne, or loose the reins
to euill affections, but behold
sinne, as that that nailed thy Sa-
uour to the Crosse, and that
which could not haue been par-
doned, if the Sonne of God had
not

not dyed for it.

7 Keepe thy heart in the heat of inflamed loue to God, the glories of whose nature, and in speciall, the riches of whose grace should inamore vs: whose workes of mercifull providence, and in speciall, the favourable audience of our prayers, should fire vs with desires after him, *Psal. 18. 1. & 116. 1.*

8 Forasmuch as Christ will come at the last day in flames of fire, taking vengeance on them that obey not his Gospell, and according to the Gospell, shall the secrets of men be then iudged; therefore it behooueth all to take speciall notice of the sins against the Gospell, and take heed they liue not in any of them, for as nothing is more to the glory of God, and comfort of a mans owne soule then to *serue God in the Gospell of his Sonne*; then a *professed subiectiō to the Gospell*; and to *have our conuersation*

2 Thes. 1. 9.
Rom. 2. 16.

Rom. 1. 9.
2 Cor. 9.

13.

connerſation in this world, not with
fleſhly wiſedome, but by the grace,
of God, for in whomſoeuer it is
found, in them it is exceeding
grace, 2 Cor. 9. 14. ſo what is
more damning then to turne
this grace into wantonneſſe,
and to tranſgreſſe and not to
abide in the doctrine of Chriſt?
Iude 4. 2 Ioh. 9.

2 Cor. 1. 12

To helpe thee herein I haue
gathered a rowle of the finnes a-
gainſt God in Chriſt, or againſt
the Goſpell of our Lord Ieſus
Chriſt, and do here preſent them
to thee. Sins againſt the Goſpel
are committed againſt Chriſt, or
Chriſtians, or Chriſtian graces
in vs, or men that are not Chri-
ſtians that lue with vs.

A rowle of
the finnes
againſt the
Goſpell.

1 Sins againſt Chriſt are a-
gainſt, 1. his perſon, 2 His natures,
3 His offices, 4. His doctrine, 5.
His virtues of life, 6. His ordi-
nances 7, His ſpirit, 8. His day,
9. His diſcipline.

1 Againſt
Chriſt.

The finnes againſt Chriſt are
firſt

His person

first against his person; so hee offendeth

That denieth that Iesus of Nazareth is the Christ, *Ioh. 8. 24.* this man so remaining shall dye in his sinnes, hee is a lyer, *1 Ioh. 2. 22.*

That saith that hee is the Christ *Mat. 24. 24.* this is a false Christ.

That hath base thoughts of Christ, *Esa. 53. 3.*

That denyeth the vnion of the humane and diuine nature in the one person of the sonne of God, *Ioh. 1. 14.* hee beholds not his glory, the Glory as of the onely begotten of the Father.

His na-
tures.

Secondly against his *natures* both Diuine and humane:

Against his *diuine nature* he sinneth;

That denyeth that Iesus is the Sonne of God, *1 Ioh. 4. 15.*

That denyeth the Father and the Sonne, *1 Ioh. 2. 22.* hee is Antichrist.

Anrichrist.

That denyeth that God dwel-
leth in Christ bodily, *Col. 2. 9.*

Against his *human nature* hee
sinneeth.

That denyeth that Iesus Christ
is come in the flesh, *1 Ioh. 4. 3.*
this is that spirit of Antichrist.

That denyeth he was like vs
in all things, sinne onely excep-
ted, tempted like as we are,
touched with the feeling of our
infirmities. *Heb. 2. 17. and 4. 15.*

Thirdly, against his *Offices*,
in the whole, and in the partes,
in the whole, as against his
Mediatorship, and so hee sin-
neth.

His offices.

That worshippeth God with-
out Christ, and not in his name
Mediation alone; *Rom. 1. 6.*

That saith he hath no sinne,
or hath not sinned, as deeply
as the Scripture chargeth every
man in *Rom. 3. 11. 12. &c. Psal.*
14. 1 Ioh. 1. 7. 8. there is no truth
in this man.

M

That

That seeth not his estate of enmity out of Christ, for a Mediator, is not a Mediator of one, that is, of parties that are alone and are not at odds. *Gal. 3. 30.*

Against his Offices in the partes, as against him *as King*, and so he offendeth;

That maketh or taketh traditions & precepts of men for lawes & articles of faith, *Mat. 23. 8. 9. 10.* this is to be called and to call men Rabbi, *Father*, Master.

That exalteth himselfe above all that is called God, or that is worshipped, so that he as God sitteth in the temple of God, shewing himselfe that he is God, *2 Thes. 2. 4.* this is that man of sinne, that sonne of perdition, that head of Apostacie or of the Apostaticall Church that opposer, that Antichrist, that wicked one; *vers. 3. 8. 9.*

That placeth Christs kingdom in meates or drinke, *Rom 14. 17.*

Against him *as Priest* both expiating

piating and interceding :

Against his *expiation* are these
sinnes,

The establishing of our own
righteousnesse, *Rom. 10. 2. 3.*

Expiating Ceremonies, *Col. 2.*
20. 16. 17. called rudiments of
the world,

Having confidence in the
flesh, *Phil. 3. 3.* that is in carnall
prerogatiues, or ability. Glorifying
in any thing saue in the Crosse
of Christ, *Gal. 6. 14.*

Against his *intercession* are these
sinnes,

Angel-worship. *Col. 2. 18. 18.*

The mediation of Saints, *1*
Tim. 2. 5.

Against him as *Prophet* of the
Church are these sinnes,

Philosophy when it becomes
vaine deceit, *Col. 2. 8.*

The affectation of titles in
the Church and the giving of
flattering titles, *Mat. 23. 7.*

The pressing of thing arbitrary,
as necessary & so to lay a snare on

His Doc-
trine.

Christians, 1 Cor. 7. 6. 10. 25. 35.

Forthly, against his Doctrine there are diuerse wayes of offending, as to receiue the grace of God in vaine, 2 Cor. 6. 1.

To turne this grace into wantonnesse Iude 4.

To beguile or bee beguiled from the simplicity that is in Iesus Christ, 2 Cor. 11. 3.

To neglect our reconciliation Esa. 5. 2. 11. 2 Cor. 5. 20.

To vse our liberty for a cloake or occasion for Maliciousnesse, Gal. 5. 13. Licentiousnesse, 1 Pet. 2. 16.

Vnbeleife, an euill heart in departing from the liuing God, a soule that doth with draw in whom the Lord saith his soule doth take no pleasure, Job. 3. 18. 36. Heb. 3. 12. and 10. vlt.

Impenitency, Mark. 1. 15.

Apostacy, 1 From the truth, Heb. 6. 4.

2 From the practice of godliness, 2 Pet. 2. 19.

To

3 To the world from which we were redeemed, & had made an escape 1 *Iob.* 2. 15. *Demas* his sin 2 *Tim.* 4. 10.

The Prophaneſſe of *Eſau*, *Heb.* 12. 16. For ope morſel of meat he ſold his birth-right.

Fearc to confeſſe Chriſt, *Mat.* 10. 32. 33.

To liue without Chriſt and common with him, *Ephes.* 2. 12.

To haue a forme but deny the the power of godlines, 2 *Tim.* 3. 6

To ſpeake euill of the good way of God, *Act.* 19. 9.

To bee euer learning and neuer come to the knowledge of the truth 2 *Tim.* 3. 7.

To waxe worſe and worſe, 2 *Tim.* 3. 13.

Not to receive the loue of the truth, 2 *Thes.* 2. 12.

Not to walk worthy our high calling, and Chriſt Ieſus that hath called vs *C l.* 1. 10 *Ephes.* 4. 1. 2.

To ſleepe out the day of grace, and time of our viſitati-

on, *Luc. 19. 42. Heb. 3. 7. 8. Ephe. 5. 14.*

His virtues

Fifthly, against his *vertues of life*; so he sinneth, that doth not imitate Christ in his praises, *1 Pet. 2. 9. Mat. 11. 29. Sufferings, 1 Pet. 2. 21. Heb. 12. 2.*

His ordinance, as

Sixtly, against his *ordnances*, whether against any of them severally, or all of them ioynly. Against any of them, as against *prophecyng or preaching*, and so in the *minister*, it is sinfull.

Preaching

To preach with wisdome of words, *1 Cor. 2. 1.*

To preach in an vnknowne tongue, or a stile that passeth the capacity of the auditory, *1 Cor. 14. 19, 28.*

To preach of enuy, vaine-glory, or couetousnesse, *1 Thes. 2. 5. 6. Phil. 1. 15, 16.*

To runne before hee is sent, and craftily to creepe in vnawares, *Ier. 23. 21. Iude 4.*

To teach lyes in hypocrisie, and doctrines of details, and not

to

to bring the doctrine of Christ,
and God in him, 2 *Tim.* 4. 1, 2, 3.
2 *Ioh.* 9, 10.

To dawbe with vntempered
morter, to prophesie visions of
peace, when there is no peace.
To be *women-Prophets*, to sew
pillowes to all armeholes, with
lyes to make the heart of the
righteous sad, whom God hath
not made sad; and to strengthen
the hands of the wicked, by pro-
mising him life: the misapply-
ing, and vnskilfull diuiding of
the word of God, and true do-
ctrine, *Ezek.* 13. 14, 16, 18, 22.

To be as a dumbe dogge that
cannot barke, or will not barke,
or hunts vp and dwayne for his
couetousnesse, but watcheth not
for soules, *Esa.* 56. 10, 11. *Phil.*
2. 21. *Heb.* 13. 17.

Against preaching, in the *hea-*
rer, it is sinfull,

To despise prophecying,
1 *Thes.* 5. 20.

Not to receiue Christs Mini-

sters, nor beleeeue their report,
Esa. 53, 1. Mat. 10, 14. 15.

To put it from them, *Act. 13, 46.* this is to iudge our selues
vnworthy of euerlasting life.

To gaine say, contradict, and
blaspheme *Rom. 10, 21, Act. 13,*
45.

To loue the Minister the lesse,
by how much the more hee lo-
ueth them, and can spend, and
be spent for them: and to reckon
him their enemy, because hee
tels them the truth, *2 Cor. 12. 15.*
Gal. 4. 16.

To haue itching eares, that
will indure sound doctrine, but
after their lusts, to heape to
themselues teachers, *2 Tim. 4,*
3, 4.

To withstand the passage of
the Gospel, and enuy the sprea-
ding of it, and to forbid preach-
ing, *1 Thes. 2, 16, Act. 13, 8, &*
17, 5.

To receiue to house, or bid
God speed to him that bringeth
not

not with him the doctrine of
Christ, 2 *Iob.* 10.

To neglect or forsake the as-
semblies of Christians, *Heb.* 2. 3,
& 10, 16.

Against hearing he offendeth,
That taketh not heed how he
heareth, *Mark.* 4, 24. To this
duty is required speciall prepa-
ration.

hearing.

That receiveth the word, as
into the high way, or into slo-
ny ground, or among thornes,
Math. 13, 3, to 8. which is ex-
pounded in verse 18, to 23. See
the place.

That heareth, but is forgetfull,
and doth not practise, which is
the best art of memory, *Mat.* 7,
26. *Lam.* 1, 23, 24.

That marreth his taste with
envy, malice, guile, hypocrisies,
evill-speakings, and bringeth
not the desires of a babe new-
borne, *I Pet.* 2, 1, 2.

That humbleth not himselfe
at Gods feet, to receive his

words, laying aside all superfluity of naughtinesse, and receiving it with meekenesse, *Iam. 1, 21.*

Prayer.

Against prayer in the Holy Ghost: and so he sinneth

That neglecteth the privilege purchased by Christ, who by his blood hath opened the holy of holies, and made way to the Father, *Ileb. 10, 22.*

That asketh, and waucreth, *Iam. 1, 6.*

That asketh to spend on his lusts, *Iam. 4, 3.*

That in asking is weary and faint, not pressing with holy importunity and perseverance, *Luc. 18. 1, 2, 3, 4.*

That prayeth, but not all manner of prayer nor watcheth thereto, *Ephes. 6, 18.*

That is not much in asking, till his ioy be full, *Iob. 16, 24.*

Baptisme.

Against Baptisme, and so hee sinneth

That is ignorant of the Father,

ther, Sonne and holy Ghost, of their loue, grace and Communion into whose name hee was Baptised.

That belecueth not the operation of God in that Sacrament.

Rom. 4. 11.

That resteth in the outward washing without the answer of a good conscience, *1 Pet. 3. 18.*

That liueth in sinne. *Rom. 6. 2, 3.*

Against the *Lords Supper*: and so he offendeth;

The Lords
Supper.

That examineth not himself, nor iudgeth himselfe before hee come, *1 Cor 11. 28: 31.*

That discouereth or hath any pride against the poore Saints, despising them, not carrying for them or any way breaking fellowship and communion, : *Cor. 11. 20, 21, 22, 23.* This is not to eate the Lords Supper,

That discerneth not the Lords body, *1 Cor. 11. 29.*
through

through ignorance or otherwise.

That neglecteth to receiue as oft as he may, *1 Cor. 11. 26.*

That commeth to the communion, and goeth to masse or hath any fellowship with Idole worship, *1 Cor. 10. 21. 22.*

That come together for the worse and not for the better, *1 Cor. 11. 17.*

That eateth with leauen in his vessel, *1 Cor. 5. 7.*

That come one hungry and another full, *1 Cor. 11. 21. 34.*

That keepeth not a solemne, faithfull and feeling remembrance of Christ and his death for him, *Luke 22. 19. 1 Cor. 11. 25.*

All.

Against *all* of them it is a sinne,

For the man in the Assemblies to haue his ordinary couering on his head *1 Cor. 11. 4.*

For the woman in the assemblies to be without a couering.
and

and to goe in her haire, 1 Cor. 11.

5 6. 7.

These are the sinnes against
Christs ordinances.

Seuenthly, against his spirit
it is sinnesfull

His spirit

To grieue the spirit, Ephes. 4.

34.

To quench it in the motions
thereof in our selues or others,

1 Thes. 5. 19.

To lye against it and tempt it,
Act. 5. 3. 9. the sinne of *Ananias*
and *Sapphira*.

To set to saile, or offer to buy
the gifts of the spirit, Act. 8. 13.
the sinne of *Simon Magus*.

To despise the worke of it
wilfully, Heb. 10. 26. the sinne
against the Holy Ghost,

Eighthly, against his day. His day
so he sinneth;

That reckoneth it other then
the Lord Christ his day, Rev. 1.
10. Psal. 118. 24.

Not to be a willing people,
in the day of assembling of his
armies

His Discipline.

armies in the beauty of holiness, *Psal. 110. 3.*

Ninthly, against his *Discipline* where those sinnes are eminent;

The sinne of *Diotrephes* that loved to haue the preheminance
3 *Ioh 9.*

The neglect of the excommunication of lewd brethren, 1
Cor. 5. 2.

To suffer a woman to preach
Rev. 2. 20.

To suffer Heretikes, that hold false doctrine, *Rev. 2. 14, 15.* and to admit the doctrine and willes of *Balaamitish* seducers.

To lay hands suddenly on any,
1 *Tim. 5. 22.*

To cast out those that tremble at Gods word, *Esa. 66. 5.*

1 Against Christians

Thus of the sinnes against *Christ.*

2 Sinnes against *Christians* are committed against them either considered as one body and members of that one body, or as set in private or severall estates.

Against

Against Christians considered
as one body, there are these sins,

Schisme 1 *Cor.* 12. 25. and
Factions, 1 *Cor.* 1. 12, 13.

Want of fellowfeeling 1 *Cor.*
12. 26.

Not improouing our gifts to
their edification 1 *Cor.* 12. 7.

Not to thinke soberly and
deale faithfully in our places &
offices, according to the mea-
sure of gifts and graces bestow-
ed on vs, *Rom.* 12. 3, 4, 5 6.

Not strining together for the
faith of the Gospel, endeavoring
to be of one heart, iudgement,
and minde, and to keepe the
vnitie of the spirit in the bond
of peace, *Phil.* 1. 27. *Ephes.* 4. 3.

Against Christians as set in
seuerall estates, he sinneeth

That despiseth one of Christs
little ones, *Mat.* 18. 6 10. Or
layeth a stumbling block in his
way.

That iudgeth his strong bro-
ther in the vse of his Christian li-
berty,

His Disc.
pline.

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layeth a stumbling block in his
way.

That iudgeth his strong bro-
ther in the vse of his Christian li-
berty,

berthy, *Rom. 14. 3.*

That mixeth himselfe and
keepeth company with lewd &
disordered brethren *1 Cor. 5. 11.*

2 Thes. 3. 14.

These are the sinnes against
Christians.

3 Against
Christian
graces in
vs. as

3 The third sort of sinnes a-
gainst the Gospell, are sinnes a-
gainst *Christian graces in vs.* such
are, 1 Faith, 2 Hope, 3 The loue
of the Godly, 4 Repentance, 5
The affections of godlinesse.

Faith

Against *Faith* he offendeth;

That beleueth not in Christ,
for his iustification and saluati-
on, *Iob 3. 17.*

That examineth not himselfe
whether hee be in the faith or
no, *1 Cor. 13. 15.*

That is sure of Christ
about all, and of all things else
as doubteth that hee may be found
in him, *Phil. 3. 8. 9.*

That neglecteth assurance,
Gal. 2. 2. 2 Pet. 1. 9.

That wants faith to hold out
in

in Prayer, *Luke 18. 1, 8.*

That calleth in question the
loue of God in Christ in time of
affliction, fainting in himselfe,
Heb. 12. 2 3. Esa. 49. 15. and 40
27.

That buildes not himselfe on
his most holy faith, *Jude. 20.*

That liues not by his faith on
the Sonne of God, *Gal. 2. 20.*

Against Hope he sinneth;

Hope.

That purifieth not himselfe as
Christ is pure, *I Ioh. 3. 2.*

That abuseth the world pla-
cing his hopes below, *I Cor. 7.*
30 31. 2 Cor. 4. 18.

That neglecteth the study of
the promises that concerne our
happinesse in heauen.

That neglecteth preparation
for death, *Psal. 49 Luke 12. 19.*
this is the foole.

That casts away his confi-
dence, *Heb. 10. 35.*

That rests in the spiders webbe
of a presumptuous hope, *Iob 8.*
14. 15. he is an Hypocrite;

That

That doth not his diligence
to attaine and keepe the full as-
surance of hope vnto the end,
H:b. 6. 10.

Loue.

Against loue to the godly, it
is a sinne;

To hate the brethren, *Caines*
spot, *Ioh. 3. 12, 15.*

To mocke them, *Ishmaels blot,*
Gal. 4. 29. Gen. 21. 9.

To deride the Infirmities of
the Saints: *Chams sinne, Gen. 9.*
22. 25.

To persecute them, though
we should thinke wee did God
seruice therein, *Ioh. 16. 2.*

To haue the faith of Christ
with respect of persons, *Iam. 1.*
1. 2.

In doing good, not to pre-
fer the houlhold of faith, *Gal. 6.*
10.

To neglect the offices of loue
to Christ in his members, *Mat.*
25. 41. to. 46.

To offend the weake brother
by the vse of thy Christian li-
berty,

berry, while it is left free, *Rom.*
14.15.

To wound the consciences
of the weake *I Cor.* 8.12.

To haue our charity waxe
cold, *Mat.* 24.12.

To seeke to helpe a brother
fallen and not with the spirit of
meekenesse, *Gal.* 6.1.

To say I haue in vaine washed
my hands in innocency because
the wicked prosper and the
godly are plagued every mor-
ning, *Psal.* 73.13, 14, 15.

To forsake the publike assem-
bly and priuate fellowship of
the Saints, or not to hold fel-
lowship in the Gospell, though
wee otherwise haue fellowship,
not considering one another,
to prouoke vnto loue, and to
good workes, *Heb.* 10.24, 25,
Phil. 1.5.

Against Repentance he sinneth,
That confesseth not his sins
without hiding them, *Pro.* 28.
13. *Psal.* 32.3, 4.

Repen-
tance.

That

That mourneth not for sins,
Rom. 2. 3.

That forsaketh not his sinnes,
Pro. 28. 13.

That repents fainedly, *Ier. 3.*
10.

That repents desperately, as
Cain and Indas.

That repents by halues and
in some things onely, as *Ahab*
and *Herod.*

That repents too late as did
Esa. Iob. 27. 9. Pro. 1. 26. Heb.
12. 17.

That refuseth to returne,

That wil not frame his doings
to returne, *Hof. 5. 4.*

That falls into the same sins af-
ter repentance, *Hof. 14. 1. 4.*

That falls away from his re-
pentance quite *2 Pet. 2. 19, 20.*

That cloakes an Impenitent
hart, which is done these wayes.

By resting on the outward
worke of religious duties, *Mat.*
3. 8. 9.

By resting on priuiledges,
Iohs

John 8. 33. 34.

By setting on a pure profession and association to virgin professors, or respect vnto or with some eminent Minister,

Mat. 25. 1. 2. Ioh. 5. 46. and 9 29.

Against the affections of godlineffe, thus he sinneth;

That loueth not the Lord Iesus in sincerity, Ephes. 6. 24.

1 Cor. 16. 12.

That setteth in the name that he is alieue, but yet is dead, Rev. 3.

1. 2.

That looseth his first loue, Rev. 2. 4.

That is neither cold nor hot, Rev. 3. 15.

That presseth not forwards but looketh backe to what hee hath attained as sufficient, Phil.

3. 11. 13.

These are the sinnes against Christian graces;

The fourth sort are against not Christian men that liue with vs,

or

The affections of godlineffe.

4 Against men that are not Christians that liue by vs.

or men without, to whom the report of our profession cometh; here he sinneth,

That spends himselfe in iudging of them 1 Cor. 5. 12.

That forgets that gentleness and meekenesse that should be shewed to all, knowing what once we were, Tit. 3. 2, 3.

That walketh not wisely to them that are without, Col. 4. 5.

That walketh scandalously or offensively, 1 Cor. 10. 32.

That neglecteth those things that in their eyes are winning, and may adorne his profession. Tit. 2. 10. 1 Pet. 3. 2.

That neglecteth the study of those things that will preserve the honour of his person. Phil 4. 8.

Thus for our obedience in which we abide with God as Christians.

Moreover, inasmuch as, in our calling to be Christians, our new birth entitleth vs to the inheritance

3 Rules about thy hope.

heritance of heauen when wee dye, so that the Lord knoweth all such for no lesse then his sons and heires in Christ, all the dayes of their life; That the Christian may abide with God, hee must bee rightly ordered about his hope. And here

1. Thou must study the promises that concerne the glory of heauen, and the resurrection of thy body at the last day: for hope is of good things to come, which God hath promised, and faith beleueed. Behold then the saluation promised, and pray that the Lord would open the eyes of thy vnderstanding, to see the hope of thy calling, *Eph. 1, 18.* so shall thy hope of glory, cause exceeding ioyes, and admired patience in greatest miseries, when thou shalt vpon *wise computation conclude*, that the sufferings of this present time are not worthy to bee compared with the glory that shall be reuealed

Psalm 119.

49. & 16.

9, 10.

uealed in vs, *Rom. 8, 18.* He giue you but a few places for taste, for the glory of the resurrection, *1 Cor. 15, 42, 43. Phil. 3, 21:* for the glory of heaven, *Ioh. 15, 14. Psal. 16, 11. 1 Ioh. 3, 2.*

2 Doe all diligence to the full assurance of hope vnto the end, *Heb. 6, 11.* in the labours of loue, ministring to the Saints out of that loue wee beare to Christs name, *verse 10.* and in setting before vs the faith, patience, and good works of those which now inherite the promise of heaven, *verse 12.* The ground of a liuely and good hope, is Christ in vs, *Col. 1, 27.* and wee may be assured our hope abuseth vs not, if it presse vs to purifie our selues, as Christ is pure, *1 Ioh. 3, 3.* Desiring further conformity to his image; with, and through whom, we are heires of glory: and if it leaue vs more humble in our selues, and more diligent in the vse of the meanes of grace.

3 Forme in thee, frequent meditations of heauen, the loue of Christs appearing, and the patient waiting for his comming. To these the *Lord direct all our hearts*, 2 Thes. 3, 4.

In this manner abide with God, all thy life, mourning for thy failings, and pressing on towards the marke, for the price of the high calling of God in Christ Iesus.

§. XXIX.

The order of our liues in the seuerall changes of our fading condition.

NOW for the seuerall changes of thy mortall condition, the Apostles rule in generall is, *Therein abide with God*: as,

To abide
with God.

N

I In

I In thy wealth.

I In wealth

I Remember, that thou neither *ascribe to thy selfe the power* to get riches, but acknowledge them to come from God: nor *forget God* in thy abundance, that therewith thou shouldst make prouision to fulfill the lusts of the flesh; but that thou serue the Lord with more gladnesse and cheerefulnesse of heart for the abundance of things thou possessest: nor yet *trust in thy riches*, but in the liuing God, who giueth richly all things to enjoy, and seeing the vanity and danger of riches, and the vncertainty of thy life, be humbled in thy selfe, and carry low thoughts, and diuorced affections in the midst of thy welfare. It is vsuall with rich men to be swolne with pride, to thinke themselues the happiest vnder Sunne, to reckon they are in Gods fauour, because they

they prosper in the world, and to award all reproofes in the ministry, and checkes of their consciences, and thoughts of examination of their estate with God, with the view of their large possessions, and full bags: but that prosperity is a *curse* which thus affecteth vs, *Let the brother of high degree, reioyce in that hee is made low*, Deut. 8. 11. 12. 18. & 28. 47. Hos. 2. 8. Lam. 1. 10. Take heed of pride and carnall confidence.

2 See that thy heart be not set on them; thou maist not loue them, for the *loue of money is the roote of all euill*: but possesse the things of this world, as if thou possessedst them not, *Psal. 62. 10. 1 Cor. 7. 29. 30.* Thou maiest both buy and possesse, but not forget that thy *abiding city* is aboue, nor set vp thy rest in these momentany things, *Psal. 49. 11* So to doe, were couetousnesse, and doth proue vs vnder the

power of folly : as was that foole in the Gospell, that said to his soule, Soule, thou hast goods laid vp for many a yeere, eate, drinke, and bee merry, Luk. 12. 19. 20.

3 Make you friends of the mammon of iniquity, that when ye faile, they may receiue you into euerlasting habitations, Luk. 16. 9. How is this done? Be rich in good workes, ready to distribute, willing to communicate: this is to lay vp in store for our selues, a good foundation against the time to come, that wee may lay hold on eternall life, 1 Tim. 6. 18, 19. Againe, buy the truth, and sell it not, Pro 23. 23. Aduantage thy spirituall estate hereby. That dwelling is not well situated, that wants the water-courses and riuers of diuine Scripture flowing by it; this is the riuer that maketh glad the city of God, Psal. 1. 3. & 46. 4.

2 In afflictions of any sort.

1 Pray and cast out perplexed cares, roale them on God, who careth for thee. The name of the Lord, called vpon, is a strong tower, the righteous flee to it, and are safe, Psal. 50. 15, & 55. 22. 1 Pet. 5. 7. Pro. 18. 10. And in thy prayer, 1. desire to know the meaning of the rod, and to heare Gods voice speaking in it, Iob 34. 31. 32. Surely it is meet to bee said vnto God, I haue borne chastisement, I will not offend any more, that which I see not, teach thou me; if I haue done iniquity, I will doe no more, Mic. 6. 9. The Prophet teacheth, that in euery affliction, the Lords voyce cryeth to vs, so that our wisdom is to see his name, and to heare the rod, and who hath appointed it. 2. Aske wisdom how to behaue thy selfe vnder it, Iam. 1. 5.

2 In afflictions.

There is a voice in euery worke of God, whereby God speaketh to man.

2 Beare it with patience and submission, *taking in good part* the Lords chastisement, *Leu. 26. 41.*
 1 *Pet. 5. 6.* Humble thy selfe vnder the mighty hand of God, that hee may exalt thee in due time: and that patience may haue her *perfect worke* in thee, watch against fretting at God or man, *Psal. 37. 1, 7, 8, & 39. 9.* wearinesse vnder the chastising hand, *Pro. 3. 11.* the lifting vp of thy soule to ill meanes, *Esa. 28. 16.* The resting on second causes as *Asa* did on the Physitian, dismayednesse, and dejected thoughts, to say *thou shalt not see God* and his saluation promised, he will not be so good to thee: or to say, *my way is hid from the Lord, my iudgement is passed ouer of my God,* *Esa. 40. 27, 31.* *Iob 35. 14, 15.* questioning whether he can doe for vs as hee hath done for his people formerly, *Psal. 78. 19, 20.* and desperate resolutions; to say with the stubborn

Iewes,

Iewes, in *Ezek* 33. 10. If our transgressions, and our sinnes be vpon vs, and wee pine away in them, how should we then liue? Hearken what God saith, as I liue, saith the Lord God, I haue no pleasure in the death of the wicked, but that the wicked turne from his way and liue: turne yee, turne yee from your euill wayes, for why will yee dye, O house of Israel? *verse 11.*

3 Learne righteousnesse; this is all the fruit God looketh after to take away thy sinne, *Esa.* 26. 11. & 27. His corrections are a winde to fanne and to cleanse, *Ier.* 4. 11. which is done

1 If thou search and try thy waies, and auoide carelesnesse, *Pro.* 14. 16. *Iob* 36. 8. 9. If hee smite, feare and depart from euill: cry, when he bindeth thee, lest like an hypocrite thou heape vp wrath, *verse 13.* *Lam.* 3. 40.

2 Walke in thy integrity, *Pro.* 19. 1.

3 Watch against discouragements,

ments, *Pro. 24. 10.* nor questioning Gods loue for the outward distresse, nor fainting in thy good way; the way is not to be iudged by the afflictions, but the afflictions by the way.

Trust in carnall Friends, and arme of flesh, *Pro. 27. 10*

Sudden Feares, *Prou. 3. 25. Psal. 112.* The righteous is not afraid of any euill tydings, his heart is fixed, trusting in the Lord.

3 In Poverty.

3 In po-
uerty.

1 Dismemble not, make not thy selfe poorer then thou art. *Salomon* had obserued such a disease as this amongst men: *there is, saith hee, that maketh himselfe rich, and yet hath nothing; and there is that maketh himselfe poore, yet hath great riches.*

2 But be it so thou art poore indeed, seeke to be rich in faith, that Christ may liue in thee, who
is

is our riches, and reioyce herein, that thou art exalted to bee heire of the kingdome, *Iam. 1. 9.*

& 2. 5.

3 Walke in thy integrity, *Pro. 19. 1.*

4 Liue by faith, *Psal. 34. 5. 6. 10. Mat. 4. 4.* Feede on the promise, and depend on Gods allowance.

5 Dwell in the land, and bee doing good, *Psal. 37. 3.* Abide in thy place, and remoue not without thou canst in a lawfull way; see the Lord himselfe thy guide and leader.

6 By contentation liue without couetings, and desire to see therein the gaine of godlinesse, that thou maiest *learne to bane want, and to be hungry,* as well as to abound, and to be full, *Phil. 4. 12. Heb. 13. 5. 1 Tim. 6. 6. 7. 8.*

4 In Sicknesse.

4 In sick-
nesse.

1 Seeke first to God, and then to the Physitian, as the ordinance of God; and in thy seeking to God, confesse against thy selfe, thy sinnes to the Lord, imitate *Hezekiah*, *Esa.* 38. 1. and doe not as did *Aha*, *2 Chro.* 16. lest a disease in the feet sooner cut off thy dayes, then a grieve at the heart, *Psal.* 32. 5:

2 Send for the Elders of the Church, that they may pray for thee, *Iam.* 5. 14.

3 Set thy soule in order, for faith in the Lord Iesus, repentance towards God, loue to men, hope of heauen: and set thy house in order, that thy last will may testifie all this.

4 Let thy soule solace her selfe in that Psalm of *David*, the 41. to the increa'se of the care of duty, and of the power of comfort, and support of heart.

5 In Persecutions.

1 Let all thy sufferings from hand or tongue of the wicked, be for the *name of Christ*, and for *well-doing*, that thou maiest suffer as a *Christian*, not as a *malefactor*: that if any euill bee spoken of thee, or objected against thee, it may be falsely spoken and objected, *Mat. 5. 11. 1 Pet. 4. 15.* And here see thou conscionably for the Lords sake, *reuerence dignities*, and *obey authority* in whatsoever is not repugnant to the word of God, *1 Pet. 2. 13. 14. 15. 16.* that it may bee said of thee, as once of *Daniel*; wee shall not finde any occasion against this *Daniel*, except we finde it against him concerning the law of his God, *Dan. 6. 5.*

2 Remember what it will cost thee to be a *Christian*; thou must deny thy selfe, and thine own life, *Luk. 14. 26. 2 Tim. 3. 12*
and

5 In persecutions.

and therefore thinke it not strange, if a fiery tryall should happen, as if some strange thing had happened, *1 Pet. 4. 12.*

3 Commit the keeping of thy soule to God in wel-doing, as vnto a *faithfull Creator*, *1 Pet. 4. 19.*

4 Be not afraid of the terror of the wicked, neither be troubled, but sanctifie the Lord God in your hearts, and be ready alwaies to giue an answer to euery man that asketh a reason of the hope that is in you, with meekenesse and feare, *1 Pet. 3. 14. 15.* So shall you witnesse a good confession, and shall bee acknowledged by our Sauiour, at the last and dreadfull day, *Mat. 10. 32. 33.* Thou shalt not feare the face of a *Pharaoh*, if thou haue seene him that is inuincible.

Heb. 11. 27

5 Receiue the sentence of death in thy selfe, that thou maicst not trust in thy selfe, but God

God that raiseth the dead, 2 Cor.

1. 8. 9.

6 Let thine eyes bee set on *things that are not seene*, which are eternall. Looke out to the better resurrection, that thou maiest not passe for deliuerance: thy *dyings for the Lord Iesus*, will bee but such *light afflictions*, as the heart may runne away with 2 Cor. 4. 17. 18. This will also keepe thee from the snares of the worlds enticements, as it did *Moses*, Heb. 11. 24. 25. 35.

7 Leauē not till thou canst be in sufferings, as a *sheepe dumbe before the shearers*; yea, let thy heart be filled with such loue to God and man, that thou canst pray for thy persecutors, and bleise them that curse thee, Mat. 5. 44. Esa. 5. & 53. 7. and in all, commit thy cause to him that iudgeth righteously, 1 Pet. 2. 21. 23.

8 To helpe thee herein, behold the examples of all the heires of promise, the whole
clowde

clowde of witnesses, which compasse thee in this way; the worthies of the Old Testament, Heb. 11. the Confessors and Martyrs of the New Testament, Rev. 12. 11. and chiefly the matchlesse patterne of our Saviour, Heb. 12. 2. who for the glory set before him, despised the shame, and endured the gaine-sayings of sinners.

9 Adde withall, the consolations which are not small; for consider,

We are made conformable to Christ in sufferings and death, and therefore we shall in glory,
2 Tim. 2. 11. 12.

Christ accounts them the residue of his sufferings, and in all our troubles is troubled with vs,
Act. 9. 4. Col. 1. 24. Esa. 63. 9.

We are sure of the supply of the spirit of Iesus, Phil. 1. 19. 20. who will also rest vpon vs, as the spirit of glory and of God, 1 Pet. 4. 14.

Hee

He that created, formed, and redeemed thee will be with thee, *Esa. 43. 1. 2. 2 Cor. 4. 8. 9. 10. 11.* and as the dying of the Lord Iesus is borne in thy body, so the life also of the Lord Iesus shall be manifest in thee.

Right deare in the eyes of the Lord is the death of his Saints. *Psal. 116. 15.* The first man that came to heauen was *Abel* the iust, Crowned with the crowne of *Martyrdome*.

Digest these and euery of these rules, that thou maiest walk with God in all changes of thy condition in life.

§. XXX.

*Preparations for death: or
how to dye.*

THere remaineth yet one thing of no small moment, that concerneth his abode with God in or about his last worke, he

Ho
dy

he hath to doe in this world, which is the laying downe of this his earthly Tabernacle, the change of changes here belowe, truth it is that an holy li'e, such as hitherto hath beene pourtrayed euer ends in an happy death, and againe, How to dy whoso hath learned, hath learned also how to liue, yet there are specialties of direction which the Christian, aboue all before sayd cannot well want, and there is a speciall preparation for the vndergoing so terrible a change. Take them thus; they concerne.

1 By the curing of diseases.

1 The curing of the diseases of our Soules, of which wee are all sicke to the death and all about this point of death,

2 The stamping on vs the care of necessary duties.

1 The diseases which our hearts are oppressed withall and subiect vnto are these five,

1 Forgetfulnesse of our latter end

end Deut. 32 29.

2 Desperate resolutenesse vpon the memory of it, 1 Cor. 15. Esa. 22. 14.

3 A Couenant with death and hell, making lyes and vanity our refuge, Esa 23. 15.

4 The choosing of death to be rid of the miseries of life, the impatient desire of death, Jer. 8. 3. Job. 3.

5 The feare of death which bringeth into bondage, Heb. 2. 14. 15.

For our forgetfulness, it is cured

The cure
of forget-
fulness.

I By information of our selues in these things; the *breuitie* and *vainity* of life and of all things in the world: & the *certainity* & *uncertainity* of death; of the *breuitie* of life we haue three testes, Nature, Experience, and Scripture, but Scripture witnesseth it most liuely, where the basest things and of least continuance are taken to as bearing the fittest resemblance

semblance thereof, it is a vapor, a weauers shuttle, a post, a ship in the Sea; a bubble, a flower of the field, grasse, a shadow, a dreame, a thought. Of the vanity of all things vnder the Sunne, *Salomon* hath sufficiently spoken in his *Ecclesiastes*, or booke of the *Preacher*, the certainty of death, depends vpon decree and statute Law, it is appointed that all shall dye, *Heb. 9. 27.* and we know death hath reigned from *Adam* to this day: we haue three nuntices sent by death, *casualty*, *infirmity*, and *old age*: nay death hath already seized on vs in charges of our age, in aches, in sorrowes, in licknetles, so certaine is it, yet not so certaine to be, as *uncertaine* in what kinde, at what time, in what place it shall be.

2 By watching against the causes of incogitancy which are cheifely two, the naturall security of our hearts, and sursetting on

on earthly things, *Luke 12. 17.*
and *2 1, 34.* these both must be
shaken off,

3 By Prayer, God onely can
teach this lesson, we must come
to his schoole, and our prayers
must be to him for this thing,
Thus did *David Psal. 39. 6.* and
90. 12.

For desperate resolutenesse
vpon the memory of our end,
it is a disease which wee are sub-
iect vnto when the euill corrupt
heart forced to the apprehensi-
ons of its mortality by the pur-
sute of his owne thoughts and
the daily cry of a faithfull Mini-
stery, or the constant and fre-
quent view of death, griefes face
is awakened but not truely, but
in a phrensie, as it were, and
concludes, dy we must, we are all
mortall, *Come then, let vs eat and
drinke, let vs take time while time
serue,* to morrow comes and we
are not. This sore and euill dis-
ease shall be healed.

The cure
of reso-
lutenesse.

1 By

1 By considering the greatness of the sinne. which is fully declared by the Prophet *Esay*, when he saith, *And it was revealed in mine eares by the Lord of hosts; Surely this iniquity shall not be purged from you till ye dy; saith the Lord God of hosts, Esa. 22. 13: 14.*

2 By discovering the originall whence it springs, that that may be lamented ouer, namely *Atheisme* and an heart voide of the knowledge of God and set vpon euill with a spirituall madnesse *1 Cor. 15. 34. 35.*

3 By the contrary good, a waking, which is to righteousnesse, not to sinne, *1 Cor. 15. 33 34:*

For our Couenant with death in kinglyes our refuge, it is the reasoning of the heart that saith, *We haue done what wise men should doe*, because wee like politicians and worldlings haue fortified our selues with the best earthly helps

The cure
of security

helpes for body and state, for our
selues, for ours, & yet no thought
of serious prouision, How wee
might be built on the *sure founda-*
tion stone Christ Iesus, the Lord
directs vs in this point in *Esa. 28.*
16. That wee come as liuing
stones to Christ that corner
stone elect and precious, and be
sure wee be laied and built on
him by belecuing: for hee that
belecueth in him shall not make
hast, nor be ashamed of his hope,
Or it is the reasoning of the
heart that saith, *death is a debt*
we owe to nature: but this must
not passe for good with Chri-
stians, for death in *its nature* is
the *wages of sinne*, death in *its*
change, is a *sweet sleepe in Iesus*,
sure of a blessed awaking at the
resurrection of the iust: it is then
the beginning of eternall woe
to him that dyeth in *his sinnes*,
but the doore to eternall blisse
to all that dye in the Lord. Or
this Couenant is that refuge of
lyes,

Iob. 21. 21.
22 23. 24.
25.

lyes, we are not likely to dye yet, strength is in our body, milke in our brests, marrow in our bones: and age is for the sad and graue duties of deuotion and piety, but let Iob speake what pleasure hast thou in thy house after thee, when the number of thy moneths is cut off in the midst? Shall any teach God knowledge? Seeing he iudgeth those that are high? One dyeth in his full strength being wholly at ease and quiet, his brests are full of milke and his bones moistened with marrow: and another dyeth in the bitterneesse of his soule, take not vpon thee to instruct God, hee can smite thee with death in the highest of thy pride and midst of thy welfare, and he doth it oft times, but say thou liue to the gray haire, yet know that is the euill day, age it selfe is a disease disabling to duties of religion, youth is euery way fittest, let Solomon tell thee, Remember thy creator in the
dayes

dayes of thy youth before the euill
day come of which thou shalt say
I haue no pleasure in it Eccles.

12. 1.

For the Impatient desire of
death, it is cooled and tempe-
red 1 It by strength of iudgment
we know and knowing resolute
that affliction is to be chosen ra-
ther then transgression, *Iob 36.*
20. 21. the contrary hereunto
made *Iob* impatiently to wish the
day of his death. *Iob. 3. 2* If we
consider that God teacheth by
his works, and herein none like
him, *Iob. 36. 22.* 3 If we weigh
well what *Iobs* speeches cost
him; humiliation to dust and
ashes, though they came out of
great extremities which wrested
them from his heart, otherwise
full of patience, but now di-
stracted almost through bitter-
nesse, *Iob. 42. 6:*

The cure
of the im-
patient
desire of
death.

For the feare of death, it is a
disease hereditary, deriued to all
Adams children, yet is, must, and
may

The cure
of the fear
of death.

may be cured : it may be cured,
Heb. 2. 14. 15. 2 Cor. 5. 5. it must
Luke 14. 26. Rev. 22. 17. 1 Pet. 1.
3. 4. the desire of heauen is a part
of the seed which is cast into
the furrowes of our hearts in
our regeneration. I know there
is a feare of death which is
meerely naturall, a shrinking
from it and shunning of it as of
a thing hurtfull, because it dis-
solves the vnion of soule and
body, for a time : but we speake
of that distempered feare which
leadeth into bondage, a beslauiing
feare which suffers not a man to
thinke of death or happinesse
alter it, and leaueth the heart
impotent and void of all spiri-
tuall courage, comfort, and
counsell. Againethere are men
of two sorts, some that liue and
dye *in their sinnes*, haue cause to
feare death, in these a cure can
neuer be wrought, not that the
medicines are vnauaileable,
but because they cannot bee
brought

brought to take the receipts,
Some that dye to *their sinnes* before they dye, in these that be-
flauing feare may be cured, and
hath in such vsually heretofore
beene cured.

Death is the *King of terrors*,
consider it, in its reall nature
and hue: Its vizar assumed.

Its native hue is terrible,

1 In the cause, Sinne, Gods
wrath, Sathan the executioner
who hath the power of death,
Heb. 2. 14.

2 In the nature thereof; in
it selfe, opposite to life a punish-
ment of God, a destroyer of na-
tures fabricke, a dissoluer of this
earthly tabernacle,

3 In the effects, which are
A deprivation of Friends, plea-
sures, honours, riches of this
world, The good wee might
doe in Church, Common-
wealth, Family. A deprauation of
the state of the body, leauing it a
cadauer, a carcase, in the graue.

4 In the affrighting concomitants, *terriculamenta mortis*: which are miseries,

Corporall, Painies, Agonies sometimes which doe befall Gods children.

The kind of death,

Spirituall Terrors from Satan and from God himselfe, Temptations, Vnquietnelle and angor of conscience.

In its vizar it is fearefull as it cometh into our minds,

As the depriuer of happinelle, as if it seperated from God.

As if it had no other face then that of wiath and curse from God, and were in its nature no way corrected.

How shall these darts be quenched? Briefely.

I The cause of death is to be euacuated

I By the death of Christ and our assurance of our part therein, whereby the fauour of God is established vpon vs and the Serpents

pents head crushed, *Heb. 2. 15.*
Death is a Serpent, the sting is
sinne, the strength of that sting
is the law: victory ouer it is by
Iesus Christ who satisfieth the
law. *1 Cor. 15. 55 56. 57.*

2 By mortification of our
beloued sinnes & by our study
to keepe a conscience voide of
offence towards God and man.

3 By receiuing the Sacra-
ment of the Lords Supper oft,
wherein we shew forth the Lords
death vntill his comming againe
1 Cor. 11. 26.

2 The nature of death in it
selfe, is terrible indeed, but to the
godly it is changed, *Rev. 14. 13.*
insomuch that their condition
is *blest*, for they rest from their
labours, their workes follow; no
losse of any good worke that
euer they did, no condemnation
to them. *Rom. 8. 1.* it is no other
then a sleepe *1 Thes. 4. 14.* a day
of liberty, *Rom. 8. 21.* our returne
to our home; to euerglasting ha-
bitations

bitations, the mansions in our fathers house, our birth day, the funerall of our vices, the putting off our old clothes, that we might be clothed vpon 2 Cor. 5. 3. 4. the remoouing out of a mudde house where we were but tenants at will; into the palace of the great king, Lord of heauen and earth, there to dwell as in our inheritance for euer, the end of our race; the day of our coronation, no punishment now, there are three degrees of life eternall, of which death is our entrance into the second, in this life in regeneration, *Ioh. 17. 3.* in the day of our departure, in translation to Paradise 2 Cor. 5. 8. at the last day, in the redemption of our bodyes. *Rom. 8. 23.*

3 As for friends whose society thou loofest, oppose thereto the meditation of that glorious place to which thou goest, an inheritance, incorruptible, vndefiled, that fades not, the fellowship

ship of Angels, and the congregation of the first borne, and the spirits of iust men and women made perfect: the communion with God and with the Lord Iesus, for while thou art present in the body, in the best condition, thou art absent from the Lord; that Lord, whom though thou neuer sawest, yet thou louest, and beli-uing, reioycest with ioy vnspeakeable, and full of glory: How then shall thy soule burne with the flames of loue to him, when thou shalt see him? *I Pet. 1.8.*

And when the thought of thy treasures and pleasures meet thee, bethinke thy selfe of thy calling and profession to bee a Christian, that is, one conformed to Christ, whole kingdome is not of this world, whose life was glorious in a holy contempt of the world. Say then with *Paul*, *God forbid that I should reioyce, save in the Crosse of Christ,*

whereby the world is crucified to me, and I unto the world, Gal. 6.

14. What comfort canst thou haue, that thou art not a cast away, if thou beat not down thy body, and bring it not into subiection, although thou wert a Preacher of the Word, and diligent in that worke? 1 Cor. 9. 24.

There are two sorts of men, *men of this world, men of God*; they differ herein, the men of this world are such as place their happinesse in a *balley full of this hid. treasure*, and wealth and lands enough to leaue behinde them to their babes: but the other are *men after Gods owne heart*, carried with the spirit of *Dauid*, that in the loue of righteousness can say, *Deliver mee from these men, for as for mee, I will behold thy face in righteousness, while I liue here, and when I awake at the resurrection of the iust, I shall be satisfied with thy likeness*, Psalm. 17. 14. 15. 16.

4 Oppose to the thoughts of the good thou mightest doe, these suory meditations, that God hath set thee thy time, and he knoweth how long it is fit for thee to worke: that he can provide men endowed with spirit and power to effect what good he will haue wrought: that thou maiest wound thy soule by miscarriage of weighty employments, as well as honour God by the well-managing of them: beware that vaine-glory, or some vncleane affection put not forward this desire: and know, thy holinesse is not hindered, but perfected by going to heauen.

5 And for thy mitle in thy familie, I beware thou be not guilty of ascribing ought to thy providence, wit, pines, or hand, but to Gods blessing, which can by thee, and can without thee, sustaine them in their necessitie. 2 see that thou rest on the promises of God, and referre them to

him, the faithfull Creator, 1 Pet. 4. ult. that heavenly father, who knoweth wee have neede of all these things of life, Mat. 6. 32. That father of the fatherlesse, and iudge of the widdowes cause.

6 Oppose to the thoughts of the vileneſſe of thy body, the glory of the reſurrection, when this *vile body* of thine ſhall bee made like the *glorious body* of thy Sauour, Phil. 3. 21. whom thou ſhalt behold, not with other, but with *theſe ſame eyes*, though now thy reines ſhould be conſumed within thee by ſome loathſome diſeaſe. When this *corruptible* ſhall put on *incorruption*, this *mortal* ſhall put on *immortality*, this *naturall* be raiſed *ſpiritual*, this *weake body*, raiſed in power, and this *body ſowne in diſhonour*, raiſed in honour, 1 Cor. 15. 43. 53. Job 19. 25. 26. 27.

And to thy lying in the graue, ſet our Sauours buriall, who hath by his owne body, laid in
the

the graue, perfumed thine, and turned it from an hole of contempt, into a garner to reſerue the Lords pureſt graine. 2 The nature of it; what is it elſe ſaue a ſweet reſt in our bed? *Eſa 57.2.*

3 The vnion and communion we haue with Chriſt, is moſt neare and indiſſoluble, *Rom. 8.*

38 He is now the God of *Abraham*. Our very duſt is yet in covenant with God, and not diſmembred from Chriſts body, *Mat. 22.32.*

7 For paines, agonies, and the kinde of death, 1 Remember that all theſe were ſanctified to the Chriſtian in the ignominious and painefull death of the Croſſe: there they all loſt their ſting and poyſon. 2 All is yours, life, death, by famine, perſecution, ſword, 1 *Cor. 3.22.* 3 God is your God and guide vnto the death, *Pſal. 48.14.* 4 Take heed thou offend not againſt the generation of Gods children: if by

prosperity or aduersity thou conclude any mans happinelle or misery before God. How goeth it with the vngodly? they prosper in the world, they haue no bands in their death, their strength is firme, they are not in trouble as other men, neither are they plagued like other folke. In the meane while, what is the estate of a Dauid? let himselfe tell: *All the day long haue I bene plagued, and chastened euery morning, Psal. 73. 4. 5. 14.* Being then settled in this perswasion, that the Lord is thy shepheard, say, yea though I walke through the valley of the shadow of death, I will feare no euill: for thou art with me, thy rod and thy staffe, they comfort me, Psal. 23. 1. 4.

8 For temptations, terrors, and angors: know, 1 That the Aneiating abideth with vs for euer, 1 Iob. 2. 27. 2 Now is thy faith proued not to be temporary, if thou canst rest on the word of promise, when thou hast no sense

sense and feeling, but of terrours, *Heb. 11. 1. Job 13. 15.* 3 Thou hast heard of the patience of *Job*: Oh see what an end the Lord gaue to his trials: for the Lord is very pittifull, and of tender mercies, *1am. 5. 11.*

9 For the vizars, if death present it selfe as the depriver of happinesse, it is cleane contrary: rather is life so to the godly, who while hee is present in the body, is absent from the Lord, *2 Cor. 5. 8. 9.* And all in life is full of vanity and vexation of spirit: while we liue, we are lyable to Gods corrections, to the preusiling of sinne, to the bewitching enticements of the world, to the buffetings of Satan.

But looke vpon death in *Christ*, and not in *Moses*, and it is comfortable, as the finall close of all miseries to soule and body, and as the doore and gate of all heauenly refreshings, *2 Cor. 5. 1. 2.* Thus

2 By the
care of
duties.

Thus of the care to be wrought vpon vs, that we may lye happily: the duties follow.

2 Secondly, when these diseases are cured, estampe on thy heart, the care of these duties, which will keepe thy soule alwaies in an hoiey temper.

1 Meditate seriously and frequently on death, that thou maiest attaine to that pitch of perfection to *dye daily*. This produceth sixe rare effects, 1 The flight of sinne, *Lam. I. 9.* 2 The contempt of the world, *1 Cor. 7. 30 31.* 3 Selfe-denyall, 4 The right guidance of the present life. 5 The true moderation of present ioyes. 6 The right diuident dijudication of a present and future life. This shoud bee begonne in our youth, *Eccles. 12. 1. Job 14. 14.*

2 Meditate often iudgement and hell, and the glory of the heauen of the blessed.

3 Practise the three theologicall

gicall vertues, as they are called in Schooles, faith in the promises, hope of good things to come, charity in making you friends of the vnrighteous *Mammon*.

4 Haue alwaies an eye to those three gracious directions given by our Sauiur, *Luk. 12. 35 36.*

1 To haue your loynes girt, i. corruption of nature, and inward vices thence issuing, so striven against with strength of resolution, that they may not hang about the feet of our soules in running the race of godliness.

2 To haue your lampes in your hands burning, that is, our holy profession adorned with the shining light of good works.

3 To watch, to prayer, to the opportunities of wel-doing, to the seasons of grace, and against our corruptions.

5 Remem-

5 Remember *Pauls Ethicker*,
every day to practise them, *1st.*
2. 12.

To deny vngodlinesse and
worldly lusts.

To liue godly, righteously,
soberly.

Practise them with three du-
ties,

1 Prayer is speciall for prepa-
ration for death, and deliuerance
from the former diseases.

2 Almesdeeds.

3 Fasting, as occasions shall
be offered.

6 Look to the casting vp of
thine accounts, & there chiefe-
ly order thy selfe for these two
things,

Forgiueneffe of wrongs done
to thee.

Satisfaction of wrongs done
by thee.

When thou art in the very
confines of death, death stand-
ing before the doore, then see
these three duties of speciall
moment.

moment.

1 Thy reconciliation to God : and here present the grounds of thy hope to thy able Pastor, requiring his *Ministeriall* sentence, and testimony concerning thy estate in Christ. Know the *ordnance of the keyes* is of no small vse and comfort, *Ioh. 20.*

23.

2 The profligation of temptations, looking with a stedfast eye on the reward, through the promise.

3 The excitation of that Christian *ὑπομενία*, or desire to be dissolued, that thou maiest say with *good old Iacob* : *Lord, I haue waited for thy salvation*, *Gen. 49. 18.*

In the very agony of death, and deposition or laying downe of thy body, how glorious is it?

To dye in the faith.

To excite our hope and desire of heauen.

To commit our soules into the

the hands of him that redeemed them the Lord God of truth, *Psal 31.6. saving, Father, into thy hands I commend my spirit: and, Lord Iesus receive my spirit. Amen, Even so be it.*

§. XXXI.

Peculiar rules applyed for the passing every day.

Rules applyed for the passing of the day.

BY Gods assistance, the rules of holy life have hitherto beene taught, rules not now and then to be looked vnto, but constantly, nor generally, but particularly in all our actions, every day, and throughout the day, that we might serue the Lord in holinesse and righteousnesse *all the dayes of our life: blesse him every day of our life, and thinke of him all the day long.* But this it may be, (such is our weakenesse and the backwardnesse of our hearts

heart's to good) hath scarce found a place in our thoughts as yet : and where it hath, yet know they not how to order them handsomely to a *daily direction*. To helpe this also I now apply my self; making a draught of certaine rules out of Gods word, by which you may be inabled euery day to passe the day according to Gods will with sound peace, for this vndoubtedly is required of vs, a faithfull and constant endeaour to please God in all things euery day of our liues to the peace of our consciences and the glory of God.

And because some thinke it strange it should be required of them, to be kept in compasse *euery day*, some thinke the Sabbath is enough to attend to a religious holy conuerlation, some say, *I hope we be no children to be appointed what wee should doe.* some thinke it is not to be thought
the

The warrant of it.

the Lord should direct a man to euery various action which meeteth him in the day, some can be content to receiue the thing of the day in his day from Gods hand, but neuer thought of doing the duty of the day in his day to God againe: and so neuer passed a day in all their liues, of which they could in all actions or euer did depend on God in those particulars & abide with him by faith, therefore I haue selected that place in *Pro. 6. 20. 21. 22.* to take off all these conceits and to proue the necessity, the excellency of this course, if euery day through the whole day we passe it according to the warrant of Gods word. The words of the text are these.

Pro. 6. 20. My Sonne keepe thy Fathers Commandement: and forsake not the law of thy mother.

21 Binde them continually vpon thine heart, and ty them about thy necke.

22 When

22 *When thou goest, it shall lead thee: when thou sleepest it shall keepe thee; and when thou awakest it shall talke with thee.*

1 Here first it is fully charged euery day to haue the commandements bound vpon our hearts, for continuall remembrance, tyed about our neckes, as Jewels for esteeme and ornament: and for vse to lead vs in our goings, to keepe vs in our sleeping, to talke with vs in our awaking, accommodated and fitted in all to our owne particular in euery moment of times changes. *verl. 21. 22.*

2 Therefore, the Sabbath though it haue its more speciall attendance on Gods Service in his ordinances and that onely: yet, is not all the time God requireth, for an holy conuersation: nay *all times holily*, though not *all time*, in the duties of *reading, hearing, prayer* and the like *verl. 21.*

3 And

3 And I hope you will be and are *Wisedomes children*, who in these words speaketh to you as to children, *My Son* vers. 20. and offers *her selfe as a mother*, and *God as your father*, yea I hope you will be *children* to learne of *wisedomes maydens*, euen your Ministers instructing you from Gods mouth. You must be appointed, else are you *bastards* and not *sonnes*,

4 And for specialty of direction: the word, if thou remember and price it, will guide the *day and night*, *awake, asleepe*, at *thy going out*, and at *thy coming in*, vers. 22.

5 And thus walking thou art sure of sweet cōmunion with God the *father*, and with *Iesus Christ* the *wisedome* of his father: no father and mother more tendering their child, then the Lord will tender thee while thou seruest him, vers 20. and thou art sure of preservation in the life of
grace

grace and way of holinesse, the C. uenant it selfe hath the power to leade thee, to keepe, to comfort thee, as a friend. Counsellor and guide from thy vprising to thy downe-lying. Nor is the Gouverning of our liues left in our owne hands one day : nor were it good for vs, who are giuen to change, if it were so : for we were then no way assured of the protection of our heauenly father and blessed Saviour, nor of a safe footing in any of our waies.

This for the Text; according to the warrant wherof I beseech you receiue the Coppy of your daily direction thus :

The coppy of it.

1 Awake with God, let thy heart sing his power and mercy in the *Morning*. Psal. 59. 16. in the *Morning* direct thy selfe vnto God and looke vp. Psal. 5. 3. *preuent him in the morning*. Psal. 88. 13. it matters much vpon whom thou bestowest thy first thoughts.

2 Let

2 Let thy apparell be such as becometh those that professe godlinesse, expressing modesty, shamefastnesse, and sobriety: *Tim. 2. 9. 10.* Neither *costly* beyond ability or to hinder good workes; nor *garish* for the fashion beyond modesty, nor *strange* for new-fanglednesse, there is the apparell of good works: the ornament of a meeke and quiet spirit: likewise suffer not more time then needs to be spent about this trimming of thy carcase.

3 Turne thy selfe in solemne manner to prayer with confession, Thankesgiuing and petition: acknowledge thy dependance on God, seeke of him thy daily bread and daily forgiveness and renewed strength against temptations: &c. and if thou haue a family, neglect not to call them together at the convenientest time, *Ier. 10. vers 25.* vse it not as a custome, nor as if
that

that one little space of deuotion
did buy out a pardon for the rest
of the day to liue as thou listest,
no, it is to enable thee the bet-
ter to walke in the day with
God.

4 Follow thy calling with
cheerfulnesse, diligence and
quietnesse I *Thes.* 4. II. doe thy
labour as a *duty*, not with the
desire to be rich, which is both
a *sinne* and a *snare*, be content
with Gods blessing in the suc-
cesse he giueth, auoiding cares,
and abhorring the sinnes of de-
ceit and fraud.

5 Walk with God, *Gen.* 5. 22.
remembring his all-eying pre-
sence, approuing thy heart to
him *that seeth in secret*, obser-
uing his way in *his* workes, his
blessing on *thy* workes, and his
providence for thy preseruati-
on; that thou maiest walke with
an enlarged heart in thankful-
nesse, ready prest to obedience,
and kept in his feare all the
day

day. *Pro. 23. 17.*

6 When occasion of speech is, let thy words be *gracious alwaies*, *Col. 4. 6.* witnessing the grace of thy heart, ministring good to the hearer, Bridle thy tongue, that thou be not guilty of the usuall vices thereof, lying, swearing, filthy speech, foolish talke, iesting, railing, whispering, slandering, with all light vsuauory speeches, call to thy minde those two Texts, *By thy words thou shalt be iustified, and by thy words thou shalt be condemned:* and againe, of euery Idle word that a man shall speake hee shall giue account at the day of iudgement.

7 For thy company, keepe company with the godly, choose them and in other company when thy calling leadeeth thee, haue with thee the sale of *Mortification* and *Discretion*: and be ready to doe or receiue some good, abide in such company

pany no longer then thy calling requireth.

8 For thy meales, looke vp to heauen and giue thanks, *Mat. 14. 19.* be not oppressed with drunkenness and surfeiting, *Luk 21. 34.* Forget not the worke of the Lord, the end why he giueth vs food, that we might liue to him, *Esa. 5. 12.* Gather vp that which is left that nothing be lost, *Iob 6. 12.* remember the poore that dwelleth by thee.

9 And because recreations may be vsed sometimes and are an honour wee owe to our bodies, See.

1 That thy sports bee not onely lawfull but of good report.

2 That they be not Costly, nor cruell, nor ingrossers of time, nor incroachers vpon heavenly comfort, nor diminishers of our delight in God, or in our callings, nor deuourers of spirituall ioy.

10 And because many haue much time that may be spared, all some time, *Redeeme the time*, to holy duties, *Ephes. 5. 16.*

11 In thy solitarinelle spend thy time well, watching thy thoughts.

12 In prosperity let thy heart grow more cheerefull in all duty, and forget not that God that giueth it.

13 In aduersitie, Consider, prepare for it, ponder thy waies, search thy heart, turne to the Lord from the sinnes whereby thou dost offend, receiue it meekely and patiently, accepting in good worth the chastisement of thy sinne.

14 Examine thy selfe at night and be still, view thy actions & Gods blessings in the day, let them administer to thee matter of deprecation, supplication and thankesgiuing which doe thou offer vp to God as thy euening sacrifice,

sacrifice, then thy *feeling* will
make thee *feruent*.

15 Be not giuen to sleepe,
thinke of God in the night wat-
ches, desire of him that thy *reines*
may instruct in the night season,
and *use not mischese* vpon thy
bed, as the wicked doe that
feare not God *Psal. 16.7. &*
36.4.

Then let thy heart say: *I will*
blesse the Lord, who hath giuen me
Connfell. *Psal. 16.7.*

So farre the rules that forme
vs as Christians.

P 2

THE



THE THIRD PART.

§. I.

The Order and vse hereof.

The order



All the rules foregoing respect vs as Christians, and forme vs so far forth : but wee both as borne and as borne-again are placed in conditions and states of respect one to another, and none of vs absolute and of our selues, All men that lue on
the

the earth are made of one bloud, propagated from one roote, and from thence haue flowen into families, common-weales and Churches: and liuing in them, are members of them, and partake necessarily of their wealth or woe, now were they fashioned in some measure to the former doctrine, yet there remains a further polishing, that thou maiest be on all hands prepared to euery good worke; rules that may direct in these bonds of relation, are euery way necessary: We therefore shall proceed to these of this nature, they guide a Christian Magistrate, a Christian subiect; a Christian Husband a Christian Wife; a Christian Parent, Christian Children; a Christian Master, a Christian Seruant; a Christian People to their Pastor, the Pastor of Christ to the flocke; to right Christian demeanor each to other.

Moreover, vpon a further in-

The vse.

* Men of
halfe per-
fected ver-
tue.

rent view we shall finde some conditions, men are placed in, not so expressely contained within those forenamed bounds: and of euery of them question will be mooued, *what shall ye doe in this estate?* These conditions are partly of *more private state* then the former, yet relative, as neighbourhood, friendship, enmitie; & partly of *more privacy or loquenes*, as of the aged, the youth, the maid, the widdow, euen to these hath the Lord Condescended in his word, & giuen some speciall though brieve direction. I desire for my part to withhold *nothing* from you willingly: lest you should be left men halfe qualified. * *Semiperfecta virtutis* hoyes, as *Philo* calls them, and you should be found in any respect; *Ephraim-like*, as a *Cake not turned*. *Hos. 7. 8.* Giue leaue a little and silence wharettier gain- taying thoughts might arise against this obedience; know, that

that Gods law is an absolute rule not onely for matters of piety, but also, for an holy policy, the eternall law giuer interposeth, as mens froward hearts will rearme it, but in very deed proposeth and of right imposeth vpon vs these following duties: neuer was Oeconomickes Ethickes and Politickes perfected till the God of order gaue Theology. Let this giue law to them, and then *Solon*, *Lycurgus* and *Numa* may lay their hands vpon their mouthes. I wonder not at wise king *Dauid*, who made Gods statutes the men of his counsell. *Psal 119.24.* hereby he became wiser then his enemies. But I cannot but admire the folly of those that preferre the meane shallow reaches of their owne braines, and let Gods law stand before the doore, who fetch the master-pieces of their policies from *Machiavell*, and not from the word and

mouth of him, who is *wonderfull in counsell*: yet these dreame of a wel-ending loose to those proceedings that thwart the law of the most high. Such wily foxes how oft haue wee scene caught in their own craftinesse. And what folly is it in masters of families, in husbands and ministers, to rest in directions of their owne, when they might haue rules so cleare from Gods word; to presse and perswade you, let me informe you in two things: first that it is not left as arbitrary, but it is commanded that we obey in these: not feare, nor custome, but *conscience* must strike the stroke; as the Apostle *Paul* tells vs in one of these for the rest. *Rom. 13. 5.* secondly that duties to man performed in obedience to Gods law are acceptable and well-pleasing seruices & Sacrifices to God, *Heb. 13. 16. Col. 3. 24.* on the contrary duties to man neglected, or
 iniury

iniury done to man, is not only a trespasse against man, but a sinne against God himselfe. *Iam. 1.27. pure religion and undefiled before God is to visit the fatherlesse and widdow.* This spoken wee addresse our selues to the rules of this nature, and there first begin with such as concerne the *Magistrate and Subject.*

§. II.

Of the Magistrate and Subject.

THe Magistrate hath his power of God, *Rom. 13.1.* Let him not thinke much to take his direction from him, the wisdom of God saith, *counsel is mine and sound wisdom: I am understanding, I haue strength, By me Kings reigne and Princes decree iustice: By mee Princes*

P 5

rule

The Magistrates duty.

ΤΕΧΝΗ ΤΕ-
ΧΝΩΝ, ΟΥΤΙ-
ΝΗΝ ΟΥΤΙ-
ΝΗΝ Phil.
de creatione
principis.

rule, and Nobles, even all the iudges
of the earth, Pro. 8. 14. 15. 16.

Take her aduise and she will
lead you in the way of righteous-
nesse, in the midst of the pathes of
iudgement, that she may cause those
that love her to inheris substance, &
she will fill their treasure, Pro. 8. 20.

21. Large promises and to the
heart of Princes, haue they but
faith to trust her of her word,
sure they shall neuer see that
time, wherein one man ruleth
ouer another to his hurt, Eccles.
8. 9. Oh blessed are they that
keepe her wayes, Pro. 8. 33.
Heare then the Instruction and
refuse it not.

God hath thus ranked all in
Gouernment, they are The
King, as supreme: The Gover-
nor sent by him. 1 Pet. 2. 13. 14.

Accordingly he hath ranged
his precepts and Counsels to
Kings: Inferior Magistrates.

He hath Charged his king for
His kingdome, His court: both
for

1 The du-
ty of the
King.

for Pietie, Policy.

For Piety in his Gouvernment ;

1 That he haue the booke of God with him, to read in it all the dayes of his life *Deut. 17. 19. 20* that neither pride may make him outrageous to his brethren, nor impiety disobedient to God.

2 That he cast his scepter at Christsfeet: and giue him the kisse of subiection. Kisse the Sonne, lest he be angry, offer him your auxliary hands and faithfull mouth, *Psal. 2. 12.* shall ye lose by it? honour him, and for a recompence, he will honour you. *1 Sam 2. 30.* main- taine his Kingdome, your do- minion shall needlesse, your name shall endure for euer and be continued as long as the Sunne, *Psal 72. 18. 17.* be a nursing father to his Church, (*Esa 49. 23.*) and thy Cities shall flourish like grasse of the earth, and here it belong to kings.

To

For his kingdome. *le plain bai- ser.*

Away with Antichri- stian pride, it cannot be vailed by that text in *Esa. 49. 23.* the ordinary glosse saith on that place. *Lingens pulu- rem pedum tuorum, o ecclesia primi- tiva, in per- sona Capitis tui Iesu Christi: and Basil on Psal 36. ὁ δὲ κεκλη- ρῶτα πρεσ- βυτεῖται, ἀλλὰ τὸ κεκληρῶτα καὶ λαὸς τοῦ Χριστοῦ.*

To cut off false Prophets :
Heretickes and peruerse and incorrigible seducers, and blasphemers, *Lev. 24. 16* *2 King. 23. 20.* *Dan. 6. 23.* these are the pest of Church and state.

To throw downe the *Altar of Baal*, and not to suffer *Altar against Altar*, *Gedeon* like erect the *Lords Altar*, *Iehonab. Shalom*, but downe with the *Altar of Baal* and the groue that is by it, so shalt thou purchase that excellent and new name *Ierubbaal*, and let *Baal* plead against thee, and *Balaam* curse too: Oh that all Princes would set for their patternes those famous kings, and rulers, the Lords worthies, fathers in *Israel* *Asa* *2 Chro. 15. 8. 12 13. 14. 15. 16.* *Hezekiah* *2 King. 10. 4. 5. 2 Chro. 32. 1. Iosiah. 2 Chro. 34. Nehemiah; Neh. 13.*

To publish Edictes for the maintenance of true religion and to see that Christs doctrine
and

and discipline bee preserved 2
Chro. 29.9 Dan. 3 29.

3 That he prouide able men,
 such as feare God, to be Gouver-
 nors and iudges vnder him.
*Exod 18 21. The wicked walke on
 euery side, when vilest men are ex-
 alted. Psal. 12:8. and Salomon
 tels vs what experience makes
 good, when the wicked rise, men
 hide themselves: but when they
 perish, the righteous increase, Pro.
 28.28. but who are they; En-
 croaching Abimelecks, soothing
 Absaloms, Ambitious brambles,
 and flattering Doege.*

For Policy,

1 He must care for the weale
 of his people, to this must hee
 looke as to the Pole starre while
 he guides the ship of the com-
 mon-wealth, maintaining their
 inheritances, liberties, priuiled-
 ges and persons, to this end it
 is his part to see that his people
 may increase, their multitude is
 his honour; their decay, his
 destruction

*Salus po-
 puli, summa
 lex est.
 Heredita-
 tem Calis
 soli.*

destruction, *Pro. 14. 28.* and chiefly provide that righteousnesse may flourish among them, for *righteousnesse exalteth a nation*, but *sinne is a shame to any people*, *Pro. 14. 34.*

2 He must see that iudgement may flow downe, as the rivers, the kings strength should loue iudgement, *Psal. 99. 4.* hereby shall he establiish both the land and his owne throne, *Pro. 29. 4. 14.* this note was the Swaine-song of the sweet *Psal. mist of Israel*, which the God of Israel, the rocke of Israel, spake to him, he that with men must be iust, ruling in the feare of God, and he shall be as the light of the morning when the Sunne riseth; euen a morning without cloudes, as the tender grasse springing out of the earth by cleare shining after raine. *2 Sam. 23. 1. 3. 4.* It is his glory to sit personally on the throne of iudgment, and the fruite is great, he scattereth away all
enill

euill with his eyes, *Pro. 20. 8.* Euery king is a iudge, though euery iudge be not a king.

3 It is his Glory to search out a matter, *Pro. 25. 2.* The holy Ghost recordes herein the high praise of King *Salomon*, *1 King. 3. 16.* to the end, deciding the case betweene the two harlots. And *Iob* saith of himselfe, *I was a father to the poore, and the cause which I knew not I searched out. Iob 29. 16.*

4 Hee must abominate all wickednesse, *Pro. 16. 12.* This is the Groundsell of the kingdome of Gods owne Sonne, *Psal. 45. 6.* especially 1 Harkning to flattery and lyes. *Pro. 29. 12. 2* The condemning of the iust *Pro. 17. 26.* 3 To smite Princes for equitie *Pro. 17. 26.* 4 Carnall confidence, 5 Couetousnesse, 6 Polygamie, *Deut. 17. 16. 17.* 7 Drunkennesse and Gluttony, *Eccles. 10. 17. Pro. 3. 2. 3. 5.* 8 Lasciuiousnesse, *Pro.*

31.2. *Eccles.* 7. 28. 9. Chastitise, *Eccles.* 10. 26. 10 Oppression, *Pro.* 28. 16. 11 Wilfull inflexiblenesse, *Eccles.* 4. 13. 12 Aliyance with the open enemies of Gods truth. 2 *Chr.* 19. 2. & 20. 35. 36 37.

5 He must looke to these vertues, *mercy and truth*, the best court of guard, *Pro.* 20. 28. *Power over his passions*, *Pro.* 25. 28. & 16 32. *Bounty*, as the prolonger of his dayes, *Pro.* 28. 16. *Wisdom* to scatter the wicked and bring the wheele over them, *Pro.* 20. 26. *Temperance, Valor*, *Pro.* 30. 31 *Secrecy* or reseruenesse, *Pro.* 25 3.

6 He must bestow his fauours on the deseruing, *Pro.* 19 6. and by no meanes exalt a *seruant over Princes*, this is one of the foure things which the earth cannot beare, *Pro.* 30 22. and 19 10.

7 Hee shall doe wisely and safely in peace and warre. If

if he doe all by Counsel, *Pro.*
24 6.

For his household both for
piety and policy, I persume not
to deliuer ought of mine, as nei-
ther durst I in any of the rest,
but shall content my selfe with
what is deliuered in the *Psalme*
101. Which presents all kings of
the earth with a perfect draught
of heavenly Government.

He but giue the scelerion, or
Anatome, which will be found
excellent to behold: but much
more amiable, were it coue-
red with flesh and skinne. Yet
if any in high place shall chance
to looke on it, that same God
that gaue life to dea I and dry
bones, that same God I say,
breath vpon these lineaments,
that life may enter into them.

Here is in this 101. *Psalm*,
a *Prince taught of God*.

For the *manner* of instruction,
1 In a third person, *David*, on
whose heart was drawne this
sacred

For his
Court.

sacred plat-forme, that none might conceiue it to bee some Platonicall Idea, and reiect it as vnattaineable, nor any take it for some meane piece, vnworthy a royall and braue spirit.

2 In a Psalme, that while it is sung, and the doctrine with warbling Notes, suits the heart through the eare, the spirit of gouernement and of God, that was on *Dauid*, might fall on him.
A Psalme of *Dauid*.

For the matter taught:

The graces Royall, mercy and iudgement, which graces are characteristickall to a King, the limits of his proceedings, the glory of gouernement, the qualifiers of reformation:

The end and aime taken with a single eye, the glory of God,
verse 1.

The rules for administration of royall power, whose

ORDER teacheth,

1 That the rise must be at his owne

owne person and spirit.

An euill man cannot bee a good King.

That his sentence may be diuine on the throne, Diuinity must be ingrauen on the doore posts of his soule, in the table of his heart,

2 That the next principal care must be for his house, lest from thence prophanenesse & wickednes goe forth ouer al the land.

3 Then soone shall hee set and see Church and State happy.

Nature respecting,

Integrity, that it be whole, sincerity, that it be in truth.

HIMSELF, that he

Keepe piety, a perfect way.

Prudence in a wise behaviour.

Vprightnesse, whose

Seate, the heart.

Nature, integrity that it be whole.

Sincerity, that it be in truth.

Vse, walking in it.

Place

Place of exercise, the house, and of intirenesse, at home, as well as in forraigne dealing, in his house, as well as in Gods house.

All which must be followed, with

Patience, neuer in ought hastning the Lords decrees, or hastning to ill meanes.

With prayer, in a lowly dependence vpon God for assistance.

With an eye euer to his death, and the time of reckoning, when account must be giuen of the stewardship, *verse 2.*

That he auoyde

Prefumption,

Idolatri, the thing of Beliall, which hath nothing to doe with Christ.

Apostacy, *verse 3.*

Frowardnesse of heart, wayward against God, and bitter towards man.

Acquaintance with lewd persons,

sons, and wicked things *verse 4.*

2 HIS COVRT.

Abandoning

The whispering Slaunderer,

verse 5.

The ambitious proud man,

The deceitfull,

The Lyars, *vers. 7.*

Entertaining

The faithfull, the plaine-
hearted,

The godly, the vpright-liued.
Of these will he take

1 For counsell,

With great choyce, his eye set
to the worke.

Looking to their fidelity and
piety, else wisedome is but
emptinesse in heart.

Babbling in word.

Folly in deed.

Taking of the Natiues, not
strangers, who cannot tender so
well the good of the State.

Men experienced in the af-
faires of that State.

Giuing them liberty to sit
with

with him in counsell, and to speake their consciences freely, *verse 6.*

2 For *service*, who is so fit as a man of a good conscience, that preferres vprightnesse in his wayes, before all things in the world.

3 HIS KINGDOME, the ciuill state, the Church.

Punishing malefactors with diligence, dispatch, constancy, and impartiality.

The end of all is the good of the Church and State, being the Lords rather than his, *verse 8.*

2 The duty of inferior Magistrates.

Hitherto of the supream Magistrate: all others are Gouvernours sent by him, the specialities of their dutie are contained in these following rules.

1 They must know the power giuen into their hands, that accordingly they may execute their office. Some haue a greater power, some a lesse, conferred vpon them, some in peace, some

some in warre, some Counsel-
lors, some Senators and Iudges,
&c. Some law-keepers, as Iustices;
what euer the power entrusted to them bee, that must
they vnderstand, that hee arrogate
not what belongs not to him, and that hee neglect not
what he ought to see to.

2 They must remember they
are to giue account, as to God,
so to the King: whose mouth,
eyes, and hands they are.

3 Their characteristickall properties,
and the vertues they should presse vnto,
are these following.

1 Wisedome and vnderstanding, *Deut. 1. 13.* Government
is the feeding and leading of the
people: Hee that is Governour,
must bee provided of the instruments
of a Pastor, thou must be
experienced in the affaires thou
wouldst mannage, that thou
maiest leade the people by the
discretion of thy hands. This is
the

the ability to apply the power that is in thy hands to the good of the State, as the matter shall require. Great is the good may come by such wise Magistrates: *By a man of understanding and knowledge, the state of the land shall be prolonged, Pro. 28.2.*

2 Courage and zeale, able valiant men must they be, masters over their passions, and stout in their places, *Exod. 18.21. Masters over their passions*, else rage will transport, fauour will bow, and euery other passion of the heart beare sway to the perverting of iudgement, and blinding the eye of right reason.

Courage also needfull here, if any where, for it is thy part to take the prey out of the Lyons mouth, to rescue the innocent made a prey; to maintaine the right of the fatherlesse, *Iob 29.17.* It is thy part, without feare of mans face, equally to impart iustice to all; it is thy part to rise

vp against the monsters of the
time, Drunkards, Blasphemers,
Swearers, Fornicators, Idle per-
sons, and the like. What hero-
icke spirit hadst thou need of, to
stand in the streame, and turne
the current of the time? Is it a
soft, timorous, sheepish spirit; is
it not an vndaunted heart that
beseemes you? Stirre vp thy spi-
rit, contend for God, for thy
Country, for thy King, for thy
charges good. Would any stay
the sweet streames of iustice from
running downe in the streetes?
pray with *Nehemiah*, *O God,*
strengthen my hands, *Neh. 6 9. 11.*
Dost any offender aske, *is it*
peace? answer with that cou-
ragious, *what peace so long as thy*
wickednesse remaines? and when
thou findeist the mistresse of dis-
order, the mystery of the knot of
wickednesse in the place where
thou art: if it scorne thy proce-
dings, cry *who is an my sister, who?*
Let not her painted face allure

or entice, cry *throw her downe,*
and then trample her vnder
feet, *2 King. 9. 22.* Doe great ones
offend, contend euen with *No-*
bles, and let them fee the dinte
of thy sword, *Neb. 13.* dost thou
thinke of the trouble; *Ease slaies*
the foolish, and delicacy is not to
be looked for in gouernement,
dost thou feare oppositions?
Deale couragiously, and the Lord
shall be with the good, *2 Chr. 19. 11.*
So shall the wicked feare, the
godly loue, and all reuerence
thee, but if not, thou and thy au-
thority will be contemned, and
kicked-against by euery worme.

3 The Feare of God, whose
is the iudgement; who sits with
them in the iudgement; *2 Chro.*
9. 6. 7. Exod. 18. 21. What
dost thou a Ruler in *Israel,* with-
out religion? God sitteth in the
assembly of Gods, and fearest
thou not him? Thou canst not
doe iustice, that carest not for
religion; well is the vniust Iudge
de-

described by our Sauour in the parable, *he feared not God, neither regarded man*, Luc. 18. 4. But who is the Magistrate that feares God?

Hee that feareth nothing but the offence of God, not the face of man.

Be not like
Gallio.
Act. 18. 12.

He whose care is to promote religion, and to doe good to the house of God, *Neh. 13. 14.*

He whose conscience leadeth him to the duty he oweth, without looking on what will follow: that he refers to God.

He that dares not iustifie the wicked, and condemne the righteous, *Pro 24. 25.*

He that dares not violate the band of his oath.

Hee that dares not vse his power, or rather, abuse it, as an instrument to wrecke his priuate reuenge, nor despise the poorest vnder his rule, nor wry for affection, nor respect a poore man in his cause, nor follow a

multitude to doe euill, *Exod. 23.*
2. 3.

Hee that ruleth as one that
must giue account of his power.

He to whom that is as impos-
sible which he may not doe, as
that which he cannot doe.

Hee that thinkes nothing im-
possible to doe which his place
requireth.

4 Louers of truth they should
be, *men of truth*, lifting out the
truth, standing for the truth, ha-
ting rale bearers, prompters, and
sycophants, the false pleadings
of vnconscionable Counsellors,
the iugling conueiances of At-
turneys, and bringing iudge-
ment to the ballance.

τὸ δίκαιον,
quasi di-
καίον: δι-
καίον, per
mediam
transiens.

5 Justice which carrieth an
equall hand in all causes and ca-
ses: it beareth *causes* speake, not
persons, it knoweth not bribery
against, nor for the innocent; it
shaketh his hands from such
games, it hath both ears open,
but neuer an eare to lyes, it dares

not

not say with *Caine*, *Am I my brothers keeper?* It casts out pity and fauour, it hath a bended brow on the whisperings of a great neighbour; it feares to bee accessary, by admitting needle suits, protracting iust suits, and rash imposition of oathes; it scornes to looke at displeasure, reuenge, or recompence; in a word, as a iust law is an heart without affection, an eye without lust, a minde without passion, a treasurer which keepeth for euery man what he hath, and distributeth to euery man what he ought to haue: so is a iust Ruler.

6 Hatred of couetousnesse, as the roote of all euill, as the canker of all the former vertues, a right hand full of bribes, hath a left hand full of mischief for his companion. And is it not abhominable, that a slaue to *Mammon* should Lord it ouer men? to set your hearts against it, re-

member what *Paul* calls it, *filthy lucre*.

4 Remember the end of your ordination and mission, which is, for the *punishment of euill doers*, and for the *praise of them that doe well*, 1 Pet. 2. 14. Thus yee carry not the sword in vaine, *Rom. 13. 4.*

So farre the Magistrates duty: now to the duty of the Subiect.

The sub-
iects duty.

The Subiects duty is contained in these.

1 Honour, *Rom. 13. 7.* For they are *powers*, the Sunne and Starres shining in the firmament of the State; they are Gods, both as Gods deputies and Vice-royes; and as they beare his image in authority and souerainty, speake not euill then of *dignities*; conserue their actions in the better part, feare and reuerence them, and bee thankfull for them, *Eccles. 10. 20.*

2 Obedience, *Tit. 3. 1.* knowing that God is the author of
Magi-

Magistracy, *Rom. 13.1.* and Magistracy is euer good, euen when the *Magistrate* is euill. Great also is the good by Magistracy receiued; publique peace and perfection, that wee might enioy temporall things in safety, and follow our callings in quiernesse, and a receptacle for the Church, where shee may lodge, as in an Inne; and if they be Gods that are in power, they are the very *nursing fathers, and nursing mothers* of the Church.

3 Loyalty, whereby wee resolve and endeavour to the utmost of our power, to preserve and uphold the persons, rights, prerogatives, crowne and dignities of Princes.

4 Maintenance, paying tribute, *Rom. 13.7.* So did our Saviour, *giving to Caesar that which is Caesars.*

5 Subiection and submission, *2 Pet. 2. 13. Rom. 13.1.*

To their lawes, punishments,

iniuries, as *Dauid* and *Christ*, and the *Apostles*, submitted to the in-
iurious dealing of *Saul*, *Pilate*,
and the *Tyrants*, when perhaps
they could haue made resi-
stance.

6 Prayer, 2 *Tim.* 2. 1.

And all this.

To all sorts of Magistrates; to
the King as supream; to Gover-
nours sent by him, 1 *Pet.* 2.
13. 14.

To euery of their ordinances,
though humane, if not contrary
to Gods word, for there wee are
to obey God rather then men,
and be it his commands bee in
point of Gods worship, so farre
as belongs to the circumstances,
How and when, being in things
indifferent in their owne na-
ture, and that he also professes to
disclaime all opinion of holi-
nesse, worship, merit, and neces-
sity, there must we be subiect.

And all this

For the Lords sake, and for
con-

conscience sake, *Rom. 13. 1 Pet.*

2. and not onely for teare, with cheerefulnesse.

Our bodies and goods at their disposing, not our soules and consciences.

Without suspition of them, or euill thoughts.

And all this by all subiects:

as,

Though we be Christians, and the Magistrates Pagans:

Though we be strangers while we are within their gates.

Though Church-men, *Rom. 13. 1.* euen every soule.

And in all, be sure thou meddle not with those that are giuen to change, or the seditious. *Pro. 24. 22.* But feare thou the Lord and the King, and put not forth thy selfe in the presence of the Prince, nor stand in the place of great men, *Pro. 25. 6. 7.* But if thou be a Courtyer, some particular rules must be added.

1 Look after wisdom, without

Q 5 which,

The Courtyer.

which, thou wilt. bring shame
euen vpon the face of Maiesty,
Pro. 14.35. This true wisdom
is founded on the true feare of
God, and is attained by medita-
tion in Gods statutes, *Pf. 119.13.*
This wisdom will doe that
which riches and diligence, or
remoue from his presence, will
not, euen pacifie the wrath of a
King, which is as messengers of
death, *Pro. 16.14. Eccles. 8.3.*

2 Let righteousness and grace
be in their lippes, proceeding
from the vntaigned loue thou
bearest to purenesse of heart.
These are the *delight of Kings*,
these draw the loue of Kings,
Pro. 16.13. & 22.11.

3 Diligence in thy businesse
will make roome for thee in the
Kings presence, *Pro. 22.29.*

4 If thou haue by ignorance,
or against thy will offended thy
Lord and master, rush not
headily to what may enrage
him, lest thou sinne against thine
owne

owne soule: but by long forbearance and *soft answeres*, shew thy patience: this hath eloquence to perswade, and a secret force to *breake the bones*, Pro. 20. 2. & 25.

15. Beware how thou stand in an euill thing for he doth whatsoever pleaseth him, *Eccles.* 8. 3.

5 I. procure thy power, though to hazard of place and life, if the matter so require, for the good of Gods Church and religion, after the famous examples of *Hester, chap. 4. 16.* and *Nehemiah, chap. 1. 11. & 2. 1. 2. 3 4 5.*

If thou art an Ambassador, there is requisite,

The Ambassador.

1 Wisedome and prudence, to know thy place and employment, and how to apply it to the occasions, and this wisdome guided by piety, *He that sendeth a message by the hand of a foole, cutteth off the feet, and drinketh damage*, Pro. 26 6. *Eleazar, Abrahams* seruante may be the patterne for them in this point, and those that

that follow, *Gen. 24.*

2 Faithfulnesse in the busi-
nesse committed to him, it is
health, & refreshing to the soule
of him that sent him, *Pro. 25. 13.*
& 13 17.

3 Expedition and speed,
when the desire commeth, it is a
tree of life, but hope deferred, ma-
keth the heart sicke, Pro. 13. 12.
As vineger to the teeth, and as
smoake to the eyes, so is the slug-
gard to them that send him, Pro.
10. 26.

The
Counsellor of
State.

It a Counsellor of State, these
speciall directions.

1 Let piety bee at the right
hand of policy, neuer give ad-
uice to strengthen the hands of
thy soueraigne, by enterprizing
any euill action, as did *curst*
Achitophel, 2 Sam. 16. 21. 22.
Neither aduise thou against the
publique good of the people, as
if a King were not absolute, that
tendred their grieuances, as did
Rehoboams greene-headed States-

men,

men, 2 King. 12. 10. 11.

2 See thou giue a right answer, and seasonable, euery one then will kisse thy lippes, and thy word faily spoken, will bee like apples of gold with pictures of siluer, *Pro. 24. 26. & 25. 11.*

3 Be acquainted well with the Histories of the old Testament, and the menaces of the Prophets which threaten *Nationall* plagues against *Nationall* sinnes, that those sinnes and their spreadings may be wisely discerned and preuented: and account it the chiefest part of thy wisdom, not proudly or scornfully to obserue those threatnings written in Scriptures, or pressed by Gods Ministers: *Salomon saith, scornfull men bring a city into a snare, but wise men turne away wrath, Pro. 29. 8.* Sure it is the Lord neuer brought a sweeping iudgement on a people, that once he hath taken for his owne by couenant,
but

but the same might haue beene foreseene in the warrings of conscionable Ministers, that ambitiously seek not themselves, if their admonitions had beene obserued.

4 Seeke the good of the oppressed, and thinke not of excuses to withdraw thy helping hand. If thou forbear to deliuer them that are drawne to death, and those that are ready to be slaine; if thou saiest, behold we know not; doth not he that pondreth the heart, consider it? and hee that keepeth thy soule, doth not he know it? and shall not hee render to euery man his workes? Pro. 24. 11. 12.

5 In all determinations, cast first for compassing the meanes, readily to bring them about: Prepare thy worke without, and make it fit for thy selfe in the field, and afterwards build thine house, Pro. 24. 27.

These concerne the Magistrate and Subiect, the essentiall parts

parts of a Common-wealth: we descend next to the family, and there first, forme the *Husband and Wife*.

§. III.

Of the Husband and Wife.

THe first couple in the family, in order of nature, and in the erection of a family, is the *Husband and Wife*: where duties of foure sorts concur to their well-being.

Fundamentall.

Mutuall, in which both stand equally charged.

Particular, which both owe a part.

Such as arise of these.

I The *fundamentall* duties, concerne their holy comming together, which ought primarily to bee heeded, for matching together according to Gods

or-

The duties of the husband and wife.

Officia.
Fundamentalia.
Mutua.
Particularia.
Resultantia
Which are
1 Fundamentall.

ordinance, we may depend vpon him, for a blessing on his owne ordinance, whereas a godlesse enterance brings necessarily (vnlesse God by an hand direct it) misery and manifold inconueniences, together with the wrath of God: what then are these daies?

1 One man must haue but one woman at once, nor one woman more then one man, thus in the institution of marriage, *Gen. 2. 24.* Vpon which the Prophet *Malachie* comments thus: *Did hee make one; yet had he the residue of the spirit: and wherfore one? that he might seeke a godly seede: therefore take heed to your spirit and let none deale treacherously against the wife of his youth. For the Lord the God of Israel saith that hee hateth putting away. Mal. 2. 15. 16.* And our Sauiour readeth it. *They two shall be one flesh: and the Apostle Paul calls it the Law of the Husband or of the wife. Rom. 7. 2.*

2 There

2 There must be obserued a
sufficient distance in blood, by
those that enter this estate. that

TIGHTLY

BOUND

5 The Consent of parties,
that the match be not forced,
and of the *Parents or Guardians*,
that the match be not stolen,

6 The avoydance of per-
sons infamous or fowly diseased
with the Leprosie, the French
Poxe or the like:

These

ordinance, we may depend vpon him, for a blessing on his owne ordinance, whereas a godlesse enterance brings necessarily (vnlesse God by an high hand direct it) misery and manifold inconueniences, together with the wrath of God: what then are these daies?

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2 There

2 There must be obserued a sufficient distance in blood, by those that enter this estate, that the mariage be not incestuous, so the degrees forbidden are set downe in *Lev. 18.*

3 Equality in religion is on both hands to be looked to, that we be not *unequally yoked with unbeleeuers*: and equality may be extended also to age, estate and dispositions, that to the being, this latter to the welbeing of mariage. *2 Cor. 6. 14.*

4 Freedome from the law of another husband or wife, as that she be not the betrothed or vniuistly diuorced wife of another man.

5 The Consent of parties, that the match be not forced, and of the *Parents or Guardians*, that the match be not stollen,

6 The a voydance of persons infamous or fowly dis eased with the Leprosie, the French Poxe or the like:

These

These rules let all obserue that would lay an happy foundation of a holy family, respecting their owne or their posterities good: whereas he that dare ouer-leape these bounds, and breake into holy wedlocke, may expect the curse of God, without repentance staying his hand lifted vp.

2 Mutuall.

2 The *mutuall* duties of husband and wife are

1 Matrimoniall fidelity, that *he play not the baggage* with the wife of his youth, and that she forsake not the guide of *her* youth nor forget the Couenant of her God. *Mal. 2.15. Pro. 2.17.*

2 Matrimoniall loue,

3 Due beneuolence, the one not defrauding the other, vntill it be with consent and that for a time, that they may giue themselves to prayer, lest Satan tempt them for their incontinency, *1 Cor. 7.3.4.5.*

3 The

3 The particular duties : 3 Particular.
and so the duties of the Husband first, are these,

1 Cohabitation, dwelling with her as a man of knowledge: *dwelt with her*, not dwell with drunkards, whores, spend-thrifts gamesters, not spend thy dayes in tippling houses and tavernes, no, nor euer or most an end in thy neighbours house. And dwell with her *as a man of knowledge*, for prudence becommes him to whom dominion and rule is giuen, neither is it permitted to them, but on condition, that they wisely gouerne them: for seest thou a man not able to rule himselfe, how shall he rule his wife? Where should knowledge reside but in the head? else may we say with the wolfe in the fable * *o quale sine cerebro caput*? Know then, thy authority ouer thy wife is not tyrannicall, knowledge is opposed to tyranny, passion, testinellse

The husbands duty.

* O what a head without braines

nelle, which distempers of heart it easily suppresses: but that barbarous imprudency which knowes how to define of nothing aright is the cause of arrogancy, tyranny and iniurious dealing.

R

2 Honour to the wife *as to the weaker vessel and as one that is or may be coheire of the grace of life with thee, as the helpe given thee of God, thy onely like, and now as by creation, so by conjunction in Matrimony, thine owne flesh*: not trampling on her because the weaker, but therefore putting on her the more abundant honour: this is done.

1 By vsing her as thy companion, thy glory, with all signes of estimation according to her rancke in the family, and her relation to thee, respecting her as the Lord gaue her to be, thy helpe, thy like, thy companion in life. 1 Cor. 11.7.

2 By couering her infirmities.

ties, in Giuing soft Answers in her waiwardnesse, and shewing her her fault afterwards. Forbearing to speak to her disgrace before others.

3 By pleasing her in what euer may be to her edification. I Cor. 7. 33.

4 By suffering thy selfe to be intreated, admonished and aduised by her in cases reasonable and good, Gen. 21. 12. whose aduise would be good, for God hath framed her fearefull and thee stout, and resolute, her suspecting all dangers, and thee looking to thy attempts, not to light obiections, which sometimes not regarded are the greatest overthrowes to weighty vndertakings.

5 By entrusting her with such things as are meet and her gifts are fit for in the family and in thy estate, not committing them to seruants or others before

fore her, *Pro. 31. 11.*

6 By yeelding her freely all due praises *Pro. 31. 28. 29.*

And that both these may bee performed, heare a third duty.

3 Loue, the character of a good husband, chiefly required, wherein the man is ready soonest to erre, that which maketh his authority sweet and amiable, and best framing the wife to a cheerefull yeelding of her reuerend subiection to her husband. Herein fashion thy heart to all affectionatenesse, erre thou in her loue continually faith *Solomon, Pro. 5. 19.* Reioyce with her, all the dayes of thy vaine life. *Eccles. 9. 9.* Be not bitter to her in words, quarrelous, testy, passionate, reproachfull for her infirmities or deformities, nor in deeds in discourteous vsage, vniust restraint, and blowes, *Col. 3. 19.* but nourishing
and

and cherishing her as thine own
flesh : and tendring her soules
good by counsell and com-
fort.

4 Providence in two things

1 In maritall protection, *Ruth.*

*negotia
uxoria.*

3.9.

2 In procuring necessities for
the wife *Esa. 28. 3.* According to
ability, so laboring in his calling
that hee may provide for her
while he liues, and leave her
somewhat when he dyes.

5 Piety, going before her
in all holinesse and godlinesse ;
cheifely,

In prayer in the family, *1 Tim.*
2.8. by which our meats and la-
bours are sanctified and with-
out which the family is in dan-
ger of Gods high displeasure, *Ier.*
10. 25. and he himselfe beareth
the brand of a prophane Atheist
Psal. 14. 4. Of the lets and hin-
derances of this duety hee must
especially beware, *1 Pet. 3. 7.*

In family instruction, *Gen. 18.*

19. *Psal.* 78. 2. 3. 4. *Deut.* 6 6. yet not intruding into the Ministers office, as taking vpon him to expound further then the recitall of what he hath learnt, and the application of plaine texts, to the necessities of the family, the places before alledged tell wherein this duty lieth.

These are the duties of the Husband more especially, the duties of the wife are these.

The wifes
duty.

1 Obedience in all things, subiection to her owne husband *1 Pet.* 3. 1. *Tit.* 2. 5. *Ephe.* 5. 22. This is the Character of a good wife, to be wise, prudent, chaste, rich, beautifull, leuing, yea religious. without obedience is not pleasing to God, nor agreeable to nature. This subiection is due to him be he poore or rich, if she were a Lady & he an Husbandman, *Vashti* the *Empresse* is not exempted in this point, *Heb.* 1. 12. 20. She must Submit to his directions, *2 King.* 4. 21. *Ephes* 5

23. and to his restraints about diet, apparell, and companie, *Gen. 3. 19.* so to direct that she desire to please him. *1 Cor. 7. 34.*

2 Honor, as to her superior and head, *1 Cor. 11. 3.*

In giuing reuerent titles, *1 Pet. 3. 6.*

In being his image or his glory, bearing forth the amiable and praise-worthy qualities that are in him, and bearing her selfe according to his degree and place at home & abroad. *1 Cor. 11. 7.* and representing his authority in the family in his absence.

In liuing without suspicion, making the best construction of his doubtfull actions: *Michal* offended in misinterpreting *Dauids* dancing before the *Arke*.

In leauing to him the secrets of his publike imploiment, keeping her to her owne measure for domesticke affaires, especial-

R

ly

ly if he be a Magistrate or Minister.

3 Feare: let the wife see that shee feare her husband, *Ephes. 5. vlt.* this is shewed,

By reuerent behaviour before him, not rude, bold, and audacious.

By avoiding what may prouoke him to anger, dislike and griefe.

By giuing soft answeres when he is angry, *Pro. 15. 1.*

By forbearing brawling, passion, or frowardnesse, euen with others in his sight.

By making him her Couering when they are abroad, many women are intemperate and wilfull, *Pro. 27. 15. 16.* and like oyle in the fire.

4 A chaste conuersation coupled with the former feare, *2 Pet. 3. 1.* rare was the seuerity of ancient times, when an heathen could by *Isaacs* sporting with *Rebecca*, know they were married.

5 Modesty

Gen. 26.
3.9.

5 Modesty and sobriety in apparell 1 *Pet.* 3.2. 1 *Tim.* 2.9. and here whateuer maketh for vaine pompe or for inticement, are worthily reprocued.

6 A meeke and quiet spirit. 1 *Pet.* 3.

7 That she be an helpe to him, she must doe him good and not euill all the dayes of her life. *Pro.* 31.12. *Gen.* 2.18. and so.

1 In the education of children both for nursing them, and for instructing them vnder her husband 1. *Pro.* 6.20. and 31.1. indeed her husbands authority excludes her from sole instruction in the family, but vnder him it rests chiefly on her in their infancy and childhood, then shall her children rise up and call her blessed, her husband also, and bee praiseth her. *Pro.* 31.28.

2 In his temporall estate and the commodities of this present life, and so there is required of her,

R 2

1 That

*Quæ ad in-
anem pom-
pam; vel ad
illecebram
fermè habe-
ri solent,
merito re-
prehensa
sunt.*

*Aug. Tom. 2
Ep. 199.*

ἐν τῇς
βιωτικαῖς.

1 That she be diligent in labour, for him and the good of the family: shewed three waies.

In *Getting*: laboring with her hands, *Pro* 31.16. not eating the bread of Idleness, *verf.* 27. *Sarah* kneaded dow, *Gen.* 18 6. *Rebecca* skilfull in Cookery, *Gen.* 27.14. and *Thamar* *David's* daughter 2 *Sam.* 13. Much more then ought our Nobles and Gentlemen be some way Employed, when as the weaker sexe is thus charged. And truely she is deeply charged what euer our dainty dames doe weene, as

Pro. 31.

1 To seeke employment and not tary til employment find her, and something fall out shee cold find to doe, *verf.* 13.

2 To take to any labour fit for her sexe: as spinning, *verf.* 13.19.

3 To doe it willingly *verf.* 13.

4 To rise early to it *verf.* 15.18.

5 To

5 To be constant, not changing from worke to worke, but strengthening her armes.

6 To spend her time in profitable worke, (not in fine worke good for nothing, but to shew skill) as Carpets, *vers. 22.* Sheets, *vers. 24.* The cloathing of her family, husband, and children, *vers. 21. 23.* I know not which is better, the *bread of Idlenesse*, or the *bread of Curiosity*.

In *guiding* both what she hath got, and her family: what shee hath got, not locking it vp in a chest, not laying it out on trifles, but in necessities: she considers a field, and buyes it, *Pro. 31. verse 16.* and guiding the family, giuing their portion of meat to the whole household: of worke to the Maides, *verse 15.* Overseeing the waies of her household, *verse 27.*

In *preserving* what her husband prouides, so that his heart rests in her, hee shall haue no

spoil by her, *verse 11*. She must not bee wastfull: this is to pull downe the house with her owne hands: and euer the more closely done, the more sinfully, *Pro. 14. 1*. She must not spend without consent, much lesse entertainement of such as be suspected, or disliked by the Husband.

2 That she be carefull to aduance her Husbands reputation,

In adorning him in seemely and fit apparell, *verse 23*.

In seeing to his children and seruants, euen to the meanest of the house, for their conuenient cloathing and handsomnesse, *verse 21*.

In keeping her feet within her owne heele, *Pro. 7 11*.

In covering his infirmities.

3 In his spirituall estate shee must bee an helpe, as being an heire with him of the grace of life, *1 Pet. 3. 7*. By furthering all good duties, as Prayer, Thankes-
giving.

giuing, Repetition of Sermons, Conference, by being a comfort to him, in afflictions, in diseases: By admonishing him wisely and submissiuelly, *Gen. 21. 12.* For shee is not bound to conceale his drunkennesse, whoredoomes, and the like.

Thus haue you a draught of a Wife, and of an helpe meet for her Husband: here may all married women see their duties, and their failes.

These are the particular duties of man and wife.

4 The fourth sort are such as arise of these, and they are, the honour & loue of one anothers friends, mutually, which much vniteth affections, and preuenteth causes of dissentions.

Thus of the first couple in a family: The second relation is that of *Parents and Children.*

4 Such as arise of these.

§. IIII.

Of Parents and Children.

Parents
and chil-
drens du-
ties.

Which are
1 Mutuall.

THe duties of *Parents* and *Children* are of two sorts, *Mutuall*, and *Senerall*, and these either the duties of *Parents*, both together; and each apart. Or of *Children*.

The mutuall duties of *Parents* and *Children*, which both owe one towards the other, are two.

1 *Naturall affection*, called by the Greeke's, *σὺν*, It is a loue which none can feele, but they. It hath in it the yerning of the bowels ouer the party loved; it is heathenish, and more then brutish, to be without naturall affections, *Rom. 1.*

2 *Prayer*, for each other.

2 *Senerall*.
Parents
duty.

The duty of both *Parents* is,
1 *Education* both in religion and the true feare of God, *Ephes. 6.4.* And in some honest trade of

otlife: and for this cause must they obserue the inclination of their children, and accordingly dispose of them, *Prou. 29. 11.* & 22. 6.

2 Prouision for their estates and marriage: *for their estates*, it is their parts *to lay up for them* as God shall blesse them, *2 Cor. 12. 14.* yet here remember, that thou with-hold not thy hand from workes of charity, because thou hast many children; nay, for this very cause, let thy hand be more liberall, thou hast the more to intreate the Lord for, the more sinnes to be broken off, the more consciences to bee purged, the more soules to bee deliuered: thus *Iob* offered sacrifices for his children, and reckoned that as layed vp: *Dauid* saith, the righteous, is ever mercifull, and lendeth, and his seed is blessed, *Pla¹. 37. 26.* If thou study more for an earthly, then an heavenly patrimony for them, saith *Cyprian.*

Cyprian de
opere &
Eleemofy-
nis.

prian, (which is to commend thy
children to the Devil, rather then
to Christ) thou art in a double fault,
both that thou providest not the suc-
cour of God: be Father for thy chil-
dren, and that thou teachest thy
children to love their patrimony
more then Christ. Secondly, they
must leaue them what they haue
receiued of their Ancestors, *Pro.*
19 14. Thirdly, they must let
their houses in order by Will,
respecting therein the first borne,
vnlesse by some grieuous crim,
he hath otherwise deserued, as
did Reuben, *Gen. 49. 3. 4. Deut.*
21 17. 2 King. 20. 1. 1 Sam. 5 8.
If hee haue and doe deserue dis-
inheritance, the Father or Mo-
ther, as I take it, may not doe
it in that state which descended
from his Ancients; for God hath
there made him heire, and to
meddle with it for time after
their life, is to put forth the
hand to that which is not theirs,
but his: and be it that he is like

to

to be the ruine of the house and family, yet this none knoweth, and if God will ruine it thus, who shall let it? the way to uphold it, if any, is prayer, good instruction, reformation of our selues, and the maintenance of Gods house and worship, that hemay say, as he did of *David*, *I will build thee an house*, 2 Sam. 7. 11. In lands of our owne purchase, and all other goods that are our owne to dispose, as well as to inioy, we ought to respect the deserving children. This for their estates, *their marriage* is also to bee looked vnto by the Parents, as they see their inclination and necessity: the want of care herein, is the cause of miscarrying of many youth.

3 Moderate & due correction by word, *Pro. 13. 24* & by rod, *Pro. 22. 15. & 19. 8. & 23. 13. 14. & 29. 25.* In giuing correction, this must be obserued for the manner,
1 We must admonish the out of Gods

Gods word, convincing them of their faults, without bitterness of spirit, (col. 3. 21. 2 Wee must not prauoke them to wrath: which is two waies done: 1 By words, when wee burthen them with vniust things in the whole, or in part, or lade them with vniust and vnmeete, and vnbeseming precepts. True, this latter sort of Commandements ought to bee obeyed by the children, yet through corruption it hath in it I know not what matter of prouocation, and Parents should auoide them: or else when wee pursue them with reprochfull words, euer chiding and rating them. 2 By deeds, in indiscreet and violent passion, while wee correct: in the kind: of correction, the rod is appointed, and not such as may indanger health. in the number of stripes, not so long that thy brother should seeme vile in thine eyes. This may at the best in-

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force, but neuer teach. And lastly, in partiality, immoderately louing one aboue the rest, which doth greatly exasperate and prouoke, as wee see in *Iosephs* brethren: in this *S. Ambrose* blameth *Iacob*, who should wisely haue concealed his affections, *Gen. 37. 3. 4.*

The duty of each apart is,

The duty of the Mother to nurse her children if she be able; the barren wombe and dry breast is a heauy curse, *Hos. 9. 14.* Nature teacheth it to all women, which giueth with the fruitfull wombe, a moistened breast. There are onely two cases wherein she is exempted from this duty: 1 In deficiency of nature, when she hath not milke: 2 In danger of life through weaknesse. But pride is vsually that which causeth them to put off nature.

The duties of children to their Parents, are these five.

Childrens
duty.

1 Ho-

1 Honour, both inward in an holy esteeme of them, tender-
 nesse of respect, and obseruance
 towards them. And

Outward in reuerend behavi-
 our, in speech and gesture.

2 Obedience, in speciall at some
 times, as in the choise of their
 callings.

In the election and disposing
 of their marriages. Thus did
Isaac, Gen:24. Thus euen *Ismael,*
Gen.21.21. and *Jacob, Gen.27.*
 46. This power hath euery Fa-
 ther ouer his Virgin, *1 Cor.7.*
 36.37.

More generally at all times,
 so they must obey for the mat-
 ter, in all things that are not sin-
 full, *Col.3.20.* *Ephes.6.1.* And
 for the manner, 1 With readi-
 nesse to heare and receiue instru-
 ction, *Pro.1.8* 2 With indea-
 uour to fulfill their desires by la-
 bour, or otherwise. 3 With sub-
 mission to their rebukes, *Pro.13.*
 1. Restraints in dyet, apparell,
 and

and recreations, and to their corrections. 4 With all meekenesse, exprested by obeying without inquiring, murmuring, or contending. 5 Without respect of profit, else it is base and mercenary.

3 Feare to displease, *Leuit. 19. 3.*

4 A covering of their infirmities, culpable or miserable onely, as of age, body, or miode. The contrary to this was *Chams* sin, *Gen. 9. 21. 22.* which first brought in the curse of seruitude.

5 Thankesfull requitall of their loue and care, which is three waies chiefly performed.

1 By our good behaviour, being a crowne to our Parents, and not sonnes that cause shame, *Pro. 17. 6.*

2 By aiding and relieuing them, if they be in need, *1 Tim. 5. 4.* after the example of *Ioseph*, this is called in Greeke, ἀντιμισθία, to remunerate and requite a bene-

*Arist. Hist.
anim. l. 8.
c. 8 pitatis
cultrix.*

benefit receiued, deriued of *αἰ*,
vicissim, againe, and *μαρτυρ*,
which signifieth a Storke: for
this instruction is read vs in na-
tures schoole; the Storke, when
her damme is old, and labours
of age that she cannot flee, shee
beareth her on her owne wings
into the meadowes and places
where they feed, and when shee
hath fed, she carrieth her backe
to the nest againe.

3 By care for their honour
in life, in death, and after their
death by celebration of their fu-
nerals, payment of their debts,
as farre as ability will reach, and
fulfilling their will, in paying le-
gacies or otherwise.

Here note, that the bond of
relieving our Parents, passeth
vpon the heires of the children,
or Executors, or Administra-
tors: for this burthen is ioyned
with the goods of the childe, and
therefore is passed ouer with
them, and entailed to them.

All

All this thou owest,

Though thou be come to high place, or gilts, so did *Ioseph* to *Iacob*, and *Solomon* to his mother *1 King. 2. 19.* and our Sauour to his parents, *Luk. 1. 51.*

Though they require things that may discredit thee in the world: Consider Gods ordination, or be they disordered persons or foolish, pray for them, despise them not, God that knoweth what is best for thee, hath set thee in this condition, or be they thy step parents, *Ruth* obeyed *Naomi*. Yea be they but thy tutors or guardians with whom thou art left in trust, *Hester* obeyed *Mordecai*.

So farre of Parents and Children.

§. V.

Of the Master and Servant.

The duty
of Masters

THe third relation in the family is that of Master and Servant, to forme them: it pleaseth the Holy Ghost to be at much paines with, great plainnesse in the New testament, to shew that the subiection of servants is a morall and perpetual ordinance; a servant may be Christs freeman, as the freeman is Christs servant, service of me will stand with liberty of Christians: and to assure both Master and servant that God in speciall require's they make conscience of their dealing, as they desire to be no hypocrites in religion, and to haue the family established, *Psal. 101. 2. Pro. 14. 3.*

The Masters duty is.

- 1 To doe that which is iust and

and equall to their seruants. *Col.*

3.1. iustice is shewed, when they require not vniust things of them, when they giue iust and due things to them, both in maintenance, giuing them the portion of food conuenient for them, *Pro. 3 I. 15.* and in wages, that it be proportionable to their worke, in due time, and without defrauding them of any part of it, and if they continue with them long that they send them not out empty. Equality is shewed, in not imposing more worke on them then they have strength to doe, in keeping them in their sicknelle, and in not despising their cause, but hearing their iust defence. *Iob 3 I. 13.*

14. In giuing them liberty on the *Lords* day for their soules good, and in not giuing care to euery word that men say of them, or the seruants say, *Eccle 7. 27.*

2 To giue due correction,
for

Iam. 5. 4.

for it is an euill which the earth cannot beare, a Seruant when he ruleth, *Pro. 30. 21. 22.* nor is it meet to bring vp a seruant delicately.

3 To know the waies of their household, not leauing their callings and the whole care of their buisines to their seruants. *Pro. 17. 23. Pro. 31.*

4 To prouide for their soules, by praying with them daily. *Psal. 127. 1. 2. 1 Tim. 4. 4. 5. 1er. 10. 25.* by training them vp in Gods feare in private instruction, by bringing them to the publike meanes of grace, compelling them thereto *Gen. 35 1. 2. 3.* by chusing into the family faithfull and casting out lewd seruants, as the 'Haughty of lookes, the proud of heart, lyers, and deceiuers, *Psal. 101. 5. 6. 7.* else by one such the whole family may be infected.

The duty
of Ser-
uants.

Seruants owe,

1 An high account of their Masters

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Masters, 1 Tim. 6.1.

2 Obedience for the matter in all things, not simply euill, for the manner, so as to please them well, Tit. 2.9. not only doing the work, but doing it to their minds & likings, with feare to offend them, 1 Pet. 2.18 Ephes. 6.5. with feare and trembling, in singlenesse of heart & with heartinesse, heartily with good will doing seruice Ephes. 6.6. Col. 3.23. out of conscience, as to the Lord Ephes. 6.7. as fearing God, Col. 3.22 which feare of God is opposed to eye-seruice and man-pleasing 1 Sam. 12.29. and commands that they looke to God whose eye is on them, and will require an account of them how they haue serued their Masters, that they pray to God for their Masters, and the family and the good successe of their labours after the example of Abrahams seruant, Gen. 24.12. that they shew the graces of God in their calling

calling as they are seruants which is the very touchstone of religion & that that adornes the doctrine of Christ our Saviour, *Tit. 2. 10.*

3 All good fidelity, *Tit. 2. 10.* not purloining or filching; but thrifty, carefull that nothing be spoyled, or lost, or miscarry by their default, after the example of *Iacob*, *Gen. 31. 36.* not discovering the secrets of the family, of their Masters, of their calling or trade, not eating the bread of Idleness, trusty in executing their Masters directions; & speedy in dispatch of busines abroad, a slothfull messenger is a prouocation and irksome griefe to them that send him.

4 Subiection, *I Pet. 2. 18.* to their corrections by words and blowes, *I Pet. 2. 19. 20. Pro. 29. 19.* thooough vniust and aboue measure; so *Hagar* was commanded to submit to *Sarah*, *Gen. 16. 8. 9.* not answering a
gaine

gaine by way of contradiction,
Tit. 2 9.

5 Moderation and contentation, in dyet and apparell be-
seeming seruants, in liberry, not
gadding out of their place with-
out leaue, much lesse running
abroad a nights, a sinnefull and
wicked rioting, and in their
company not offending their
Master by bringing lewd com-
pany into the family, nor kee-
ping such company abroad.

And this is charged on all
seruants, *hired seruants* as strictly
bound to it as *bond-seruants*, old
seruants are tyed to as much du-
ty as those that come *now* to
serue, *religious* seruants aswell as
Pagans, *men* seruants aswell as
women seruants, not birth, office,
gifts or meanes doe priuiledge
from the strict bond of these
duties.

And this is due to all Masters
without difference of sexe, as to
the *Mistris*, 1 Tim. 5. 14. Pro. 31
or

or of condition, as to the *poore* aswell as the *rich*, or of disposition, be they *froward* or good and gentle, or of religion, be they *unbeleeuers* or *beleeuers*, *1 Pet. 2.18. 1 Tim 6.1.2.*

Thus do, and thy seruice is accepted as obedience to God, *Ephes. 6.6.* and the Lord will pay thee wages aswell as thy Master. *Ephes. 6.8.* and before God there is neither bond nor free, but all are one in Christ, *Gal. 3.28. Col. 3.1. 11.*

Thus farre of the seuerall societies that constitute a familie. We come now to the Church, and there see what God saith to the Ministers and the hearers, the Pastor and flocke.

§. VI.

Of the Pastor and the flocke.

THe Pastor and flocke are the integrall parts of the body of Christ, both are fashioned for use and ornament to the body by distinct precepts, that it may not be iustly spoken of them, who is blind as his messengers, who are froward as his people.

The Minister must be guided by these rules,

The Ministers duty.

I Hee must haue a lawfull calling both inward and outward, no man may take this honour to himselfe. The son of God glorified not himselfe to be an high-Priest, but God the father said, thou art my sonne, this day haue I begotten thee. Heb. 5 4: that this may be vnderstood, I bear it out distinctly. The calling of
S the

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The Ministers duty.

the Minister is to be considered as it respects his calling to the Ministry or to the place where he is to exercise his Ministry. The first concernes his ordination by the Church, and his mission of God. The latter concernes his allotting by the Church to a place for the execution of his Office and performance of his duty. In a lawfull calling to the Ministry is requisite, Election, tryall and ordination. Election is either the Lords taking and mission, or the Churches selecting.

I The Lords choice and sending is primary and cheife in this calling, *How can they preach except they bee sent, Rom. 10. 14.* God is the Author of this calling, *Ephesians 4. 11. 12.* hee raiseth vp sheepleards, *Micha 5. 5.* Thrusts forth laborours *Matth. 9. 37.* sendeth workemen into his Vineyard, *Matth. 20. 1.* *I Cor. 12. 28. 1*

*Authorita-
tize.*

have

have set thee a watch man, saith God, *Ezech. 33. 7.* Which inward election or mission is knowne : By gifts wherewith the Lord endoweth, both of Christian sanctity and Ministeriall abilities, that they bee *ἱερωτικοί* apt to teach *2 Tim. 2. 24.* 2 By sinceritie of heart whereby the Minister is conscious to him selfe, that neither Ambition, nor Covetousnesse, nor Envy and the like corrupt affections but a sincere desire to Edifie the Church, and the true feare of God mooved him to desire the Office of a Bishop: yet may he that Preacheth the Gospel look to live of the Gospel; yet this alone may not cause any to assume the worke without the Churches election.

2 The Churches election, is the outward calling, which examining the gifts of the cal

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led,

This man
the Lord
hath taken
to be his
mouth to
a people.

ling, which examining the gifts of the called, ratifieth and gratifieth the Lords Election, and this is done by Tryall and ordination.

3 Tryall is either of life or abilities: *of life*, that they have a good report euen of those that are without, and that there be no proceeding to imposition of hands, suddenly or rashly, *1 Tim. 3. 2. 7. & 5. 21. 22.* Or by partiality. Of *abilities* also, else may not the key of knowledge be committed to an Idiot a dumbe dog that cannot barke, the key of heauen cannot be vsed without knowledge.

4 Ordination, the rite hereof was *χρησμός*, the imposition of hands this is the outward mission, done by the Ministry or presbytery alone, without the people,

The outward calling without the inward may be of force to the Office and worke, but both

both requisite if the Minister himselfe will haue any comfort in the worke, yet not the inward of the former force without the outward.

Concerning the Ministers calling to a place or charge, since there now are no Apostles (a charge I call a portion of people allotted for him to preach vnto): besides all that forespoken there are required two things.

1 The allotting of such a man or men to such a portion of people by the Governours of the Church.

2 The consent of the people, whose voyce is to bee looked vnto saith Saint Cyprian the people haue chiefly the power either to choose worthy Ministers or refuse the unworthy, and the Lord saith in *Ezech. 33.2*. If the people of the land take a man, this holdeth vnlesse it be among infidels, where no church

*Cyprian l. 1.
Ep 4.
ipsa (scilicet
plebs)
maxime
potestatem
habet vel eligendi dignos
sacerdotes vel indignos re-
sandi.*

as yet is planted, there the first alone is sufficient: as if one choise Minister were by our Church-Gouernors sent to the *Americans*, such a one deservedly beares the name of an Evangelist, as was *Timothy*, that such a thing may come into the heart of our gouernours, let vs all pray.

Hee then hath a lawfull calling inward and outward to speake to a particuler congregation, whom God hath endow'd with Christian graces of sanctity and Ministeriall abilities, and an vpright desire to glorifie God and edifie the people, and whom the visible Church and Gouernors there, haue vpon examination of abilities and on sufficient testimony of approved life set apart to that function, and ordained to execute the same: and because order is to be kept, and euery one know where he is to teach, this
man

man so furnished inwardly and outwardly is the watchman to that congregation, to which both the Governours of the Church assigne him to teach, & that people haue testified their liking by consenting.

After this, not euery dislike, nor any dislike without true cause can disanull that Ministers calling.

Let all Ministers looke well to their entrance, that they may with comfort vndergo the temptations, and troubles of their calling.

This is the first rule.

2 He must not neglect the gift giuen to him, but kindle it vp and blow the coales that they may liue and glow. 1 Tim. 4. 14. 2 Tim. 1. 6.

3 He must beare a tender and fatherly affection towards them for their saluation, contented to professe himselfe, and indeed to be, their seruant for

Iesus sake: becomming all things to all men by compassion, that hee may winne the more, 2 Cor. 4. 5.

4 He must attend on reading priuately to himselfe, 1 Tim. 4. 13.

Exhortation and doctrine among his people, and this in season, and out of season, publicly and from house to house, day and night, willingly, not by constraint, of a ready minde, not for filthy lucre, as an ensample to the flock, taking the oversight thereof, 1 Pet. 5. 2. 3. 4. 2 Tim. 4. 1. 2. 3.

5 He must be an ensample to the beleeuers in word, in conuersation, in charity, in spirit, in faith, in purity, 1 Tim. 4. 12. in word, that is, in speech, in spirit, that is, in feruency and zeale for God and his glory in the sauing of his hearers.

6 He must hold fast the forme of sound words, that hee may feede

feed his flocke with sincere milke, and may keepe the commandement without spot, vnre-bukeable, and may bee able to conuince the gaine-sayer, *2 Tim. 1. 13. 1 Tim. 6. 14. Tit. 1. 9.* For as the people must bee fed, so must they bee preserued from Wolues and Dogges. The mouthes of false teachers must be stopped, *Tit. 1. 11.*

7 Ecclesiasticall discipline must be vsed & maintained with the strictest bands of good order.

8 He must care for their good after his death, *2 Pet. 1. 15.* And if it lye in his power, see them deliuered to some faithfull Pastor, as *Augustine* saw *Eradus* his succellor, with ioy, *Tom. 2. ep. 110.*

This is the duty of the Pastor.

The people owe to their Minister,

1 Loue for their works sake, they must know them which labour

The peoples duty.

bour among them, and are over them in the Lord, and admonish them, *1 Thes. 5. 12. 13. Their very feete should be beautifull, Rom. 10. 15.* The Galathians bare such loue to the Apostle *Paul*, that they could haue puld out their owne eyes to haue giuen them to him, *Gal. 4. 14. 15.*

2 Double honour, they should esteeme them highly, as Ministers of the New Testament, not of the letter, but of the spirit, the Galathians receiued *Paul* as an *Angell of God*, as *Christ Iesus*. There is required also a speciall feare in vs, when we receiue the Ministers sent of God, as the *Corinthians* receiued *Titus* with feare and trembling, *2 Cor. 7. 15.*

3 Maintenance conuenient for his perlon and calling, remembering what the Scripture saith, *Thou shalt not muzzle the Oxe that treadeth out the corne, and the labourer is worthy of his reward, 1 Tim. 5. 18. Gal. 6. 6*

To

To with-hold tythes, is to rob God, *Mal.* 3.8 9. And to giue no more then what wee are bound to by law, testifieth an heart void of the feare of God: thou shouldest haue thy first fruits and free will offerings, *Deut.* 14.23. & 12.17.18.19.

4 Obedience to the word taught by them, suffering the words of exhortation, and willing to imbrace wholesome doctrine, *Hebr.* 13. 17. 22. *2 Tim.* 4. 3. Loue, honour, and maintenance, are nothing without obedience, nor doe make thy godly Minister goe on with ioy in his labours if this be wanting. The greatest encouragement to thy Minister is submission, and professed subiection to the Gospell of Christ in all things. *Now we line, saith the Apostle Paul, if ye stand fast in the Lord, 1 The.* 3. 8. For what is our ioy or hope, or crowne of reioycing. Are not euen yee in the

p. 1.

presence of our Lord Iesus Christ, at his comming? yee are our glory and ioy. Oh happy thing, when the Minister comming before the iudgement seate of Christ, the great shepheard of the sheepe, can say, Behold, here am I, and the children which thou hast giuen me. But shall not your countenance bee dashed, when all the account he can make, is this, I haue spoken vnto them, and they would not heare. Lord, who hath beleeued our report? I haue laboured in vaine, I haue spent my strength for nought, and in vaine, Esa. 49. 4. Reade and peruse that one Text in Esa. 30. 8. 9. 10. 11. Now goe, saith the Lord, write it before them in a Table, and note it in a Booke, that it may bee for the time to come, for euer and euer. That this is a rebellious people, lying children, children that will not heare the law of the Lord; which say to the seers, see not, and to the Prophets, prophetic not vnto vs

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right things, speake unto vs smoothe things, prophecy deceits, get ye out of the way: turne aside out of the path: Cause the Holy one of Israel to cease from before vs.

§. VII.

Of Neighborhood.

THe most eminent relations wherein wee stand obliged one to another in societies, haue beene handled; those of more priuate state follow, and so first that of neighborhood. Here I take the word neighbour, strictly, as wee doe ordinarily in our common talke: and for our direction, I haue selected some choice rules, which being taken vp in practise, may make our neighbourhood religious and righteous. The rather should we
ar-

The rules
for neigh-
bourhood.

attend to these rules, because it is an imputation cast vpon religion and preaching, that it spoiles all *good neighbourhood*; yet in very deed it shall appeare, that this onely formes vs hereunto, and destroyes nothing, but that *bad good-fellowship* of rude, vnmortified men, which is impious, vnciuill, and pernicious.

That thou maiest bee a good neighbour, (besides the rules of dutie to men before deliuered in the nineteenth to the 27. Section of the second part.) Some things must in speciall be auoyded, some things must be done by thee.

For the things to bee auoyded, they are these.

1 Thou maiest not remoue the ancient Land-marke, nor dare to enter into the field of the fatherlesse: their Redeemer is mighty, hee shall plead their cause with thee, *Proverbs 23. 10. 11.*

2 Thou

2 Thou must not thinke to lay house to house, and land to land, till thou hast depopulated the place where thou liuest, that thou maiest bee placed alone in the midst of the land. Nor bee carried with the vanity of stately buildings, so that thy faire house should deuoure the timber of thy neighbours house that dwelleth by thee. Woe, woe to thee, thou couetest an euill couerousnesse to thy house. The stone shall cry out of the wall, and the beame out of the timber shall answere it. God shall smite thee with a curse in thine owne kinde : for of a truth, many houses shall be desolate; yea, great and faire without inhabitant; yea, tennē acres of vineyard shall yeeld but one bathe, and the seed of an Homer shall yeeld an Epha. Barrennesse and famine shall bee the scourge of such wickednesse, *Esa. 5. 8. 9. 10. Hab. 2. 9. 10. 11.*

3 Avoid the backbiting tongue, *Pro. 25. 23.* The tale-bearer, *Pro. 26. 10.* The contentious man, *Pro. 26. 21.*

4 When thou comest into his Vineyard or Orchard, put not vp into thy vessell, nor mooue a sickle to his standing corne, thou maist put forth thy hand and eate for thy necessity, *Deut. 23. 24 25.*

5 Despile him not, nor hate him because he is poore, *Pro. 14. 20. 21.*

6 Enuy him not for a right worke, an vsuall sicknesse vnder the Sunne, *Eccles. 4. 4*

7 Smite not thy neighbour secretly, lest it be a curse to thee. Deceiue him not, and thinke to put it off by saying, *Am I not in sport?* *Deut. 27. 24. Prou. 26. 18. 19.*

8 Meddle not with the strife that belongs not to thee, so maist thou take a dogge by the eares, *Pro. 26. 17.*

9 Presse not too much vpon his kindenesse, lest thou shouldest seeme burdensome, withdraw thy foote from his house, lest he be weary of thee, *Pro. 25.*

17.

10 Take not to pledge the instruments or tooles of his calling and trade, the meanes whereby he must get his liuing: as the vpper and nether millstone. If hee bee poore, thou maiest not sleepe with his pledge all night, but deliuer it to him before the sunne goe downe, if it bee any thing that appertaines to food, raiment, or lodging, *Dent. 24.*
6. 10. 11. 12 13.

11 Thou maiest not call him to the Alehouse or Tauerne, to bibbe and drinke, or play the glutton, thou must not put thy bottle to him, and make him drunke. Woe to thee if thou doe it; this is cursed fellowship, which thou callest good fellowship. The Lord hath a cup for thee

thee to drinke of, the cup of his right hand, drinke thou also, and let thy fore-skinne be vncovered, and shamefull spuing shall be on thy glory, *Hab. 2. 15. 16.*

For the things to be done, they are these.

1 Exhort and perswade, and call them to the Assemblies and holy duties: the prophecies foretell such things of Christian neighbours. *The inhabitants of one City shall goe to another, saying, Let vs goe speedily to pray before the Lord, and to seeke the Lord of hosts. I will goe also, Zach. 8. 2 1.*

2 In your meetings, let there be the serious consideration of the workes of Gods hands, and the remembrance of the Lords mercies in stead of the Wine, and Harpe, and Tabret, and Pipe, *Esa. 5. 11. 12.* Breake off euill discourse, and preuent it, and diuert it by imitating the
exam-

example of *Sampson*, who proposed a riddle to the *Philistines* when they feasted together, *Judg.* 14. 12. 13.

3 Bring home his stray cattell, and all lost things, if thou finde them, and withhold not thy helpe if his beast be downe vnder his burden, *Deuteronomie* 22. 1. 2. 3.

4 If there arise any matter of dislike, debate thy cause with thy neighbour himselfe, and reueale not thy secrets to another, *Pro.* 25. 8. 9. 10.

5 Obserue the Apostles rule, speake every one truth to his neighbour, *Ephes.* 4. 25.

These concerne neighbour-hood, the second relation of more priuate state, is that of friendship.

§. VIII.

Of Friendship.

Rules for
friendship.

How to
choofe
thy friend.

CONCERNING friendship, the Lord directs thee in two things.

The choise of thy friend.

The vsage of thy friend.

For the choise of thy friend, he requireth,

1 That hee bee a religious man. What agreement can there be betweene righteousness and vnrighteousness? thou must not leaue the path to blessedness set downe in *Psal. 1. 1.* to walke in the way of friendship

2 That amongst them thou choofe not thy friend by his wealth, *Pro 19. 4.*

3 That thou make no friendship with an angry man that cannot rule his spirit, *Prover. 22. 24 25.*

4 That thou make him not thy

thy friend that cannot conceale a secret.

5 That if it be possible, thou retaine thy fathers friend to bee thine, *Pro. 27. 6.*

When thou hast chosen thy friend, then let thy friendship be thus carryed.

How to
use thy
friend.

1 Learne to couer transgressions, and iniuries or trespasses, this is to seeke loue, but the repetition of old matters separateth very friends, *Pro. 17. 9.*

2 Giue hearty counsell, this is as oynment and perfume, it sharpenes a mans countenance, *Pro. 27. 9. 17. 19.* and maketh them mutually, the glasse wherein they may see one anothers face.

3 Preferre a rebuke from thy friend, before a kisse from thine enemy. *Pro. 27. 5. 6.*

4 Use no flattery, as most abhorring to the lawes of friendship, affect not the praising of thy

thy friend study it not, seeme not, to doe it of set purpose.

Pro. 27. 14.

5 Be true and intire to him, as was *Jonathan* to *David*, the prime paire in Scripture Comended for thy imitation.

6 Vle thy friend in the day of thy calamity, rather then thy brother, a friend loueth at all times, & the day of aduersity is properly the time for which he was made. *Pro. 27. 10.*

7 And though it bee the chiefe error in friendship to goe farre from thy friend in a straight and in his pouerty: and to be wanting to him, when he pursueth thee with words, as is noted by *Solomon*, *Pro. 19. 7.* yet this one particular *Solomon* himselfe warnes thee of as a note of a man voyde of, vnderstanding, to strike, and become surty in the presence of his friend. *Pro. 17. 18.* rash friendship, in as much as it overthroweth thy estate

estate, house and posterity, is exceedingly sinfull, and may not be vndertaken, no not for thy friend, *Hee that hateth such suretiship is sure.*

8 He that hath a friend must shew himselfe friendly : there is a friend that sticketh closer then a brother. *Pro. 18.24.*

Thus farre also of friendship: there yet remaines a third case contrary hereunto, that is *Enmity*, or how wee should behaue our selues to our enemies.

§. IX

Of Enmity.

ABout this necessary point, first thou must be warned, that thou entertaine nothing that may alienate thy heart from any man, if thou be angry, thou must bee angry and not sinne, and

Rules about enmity.

and if a rash anger should take hold of thee, thou maiest not let the Sunne goe downe, vpon thy wrath, that were to giue place to the Deuill, *Ephes. 4.* There is an holy Hatred of Gods enemies, but that must be *a perfect hatred*: an hatred of the vice, a louing of the man, not hating the man, as if hee were the vice, nor louing of the vice, as if it were the man. Now be it that thou carry thy selfe thus faire and religiously, yet thou maiest haue many an enemy:

In Case thou hast enemies, that are enemies to thee, (whether they be enemies to God or no, for that is not the question now in hand as being decided in the 26. Section of the second part) these are sound and profitable directions.

1 Presently looke into thine owne heart, espie all thy waies, to see if thou haue in any fault willingly

willingly committed, broken thy peace with God, for this is vsuall, we cast off the thing that is good and then the enemy is let loose to pursue vs, This is Gods dealing whether it be with a nation, or with a man onely. *Hes. 8.3.4:* We fall from God, and then man and creature fall from vs. If vpon search thou findest any such *Achan* troubler of thy peace, pursue him to death, let not thine eye spare, set all in order, that thy wayes may please the Lord, for *When a mans wayes please the Lord, hee maketh euen his enemies to be at peace with him.* *Pro. 16.7.*

2 Loue him, blesse though he curse, pray for him; if he hunger, feed him; if hee thirst, giue him drinke; for thou shalt heape coales of fire vpon his head, and the Lord shall reward thee, *Pro. 25. 21. 22.* thou maiest in a glorious manner be conqueror, if thou hold the rule of the

T

Apostle,

Apostle, *ouercome euill with goodnesse. Rom. 12.21.* but it is somewhat dishonorable for a Christian to be ouercome of euill, to fashion thy heart hereunto remember the loue of thy Lord *Iesus* who Died for thee when thou wast weake, vngodly and wicked, and an enemy, yea nothing but enmity: *Rom. 5.6. 8.10.*

3 Haue not Glosing lippes and a wicked heart, this is like a pot-sheard Couered with siluer drosse. Seuen abominations will quickly be in thy heart: and this is thy sentence from God, *whose hatred is couered by deceit, his wickednesse shall be shewed before the whole congregation. Pro. 26.23.25.26.*

4 If hee haue wronged thee and doe trespasse thee, forgiue him, till seuen times; till seuentie times, seuen times. If the iniuries be such as ruine thy credit and state, or indan-
ger

ger thy life, seeke the benefit of the Magistrate, not by way of reuenge that is alwayes vnlawfull, but by way of defense, heartily embracing euer the termes of peace, and readily performing when occasion is offered, the Offices of Ioue, in the midst of the heat of seeking redresse.

§ Reioyce not at his fall, let not thine heart secretly bee glad when hee stumbleth: lest the Lord see it, and it displease him, and hee turne away his wrath from him. *Pro. 24. 18.*

Hitherto of the Relations of more priuate state, the estates of mere priuacy do follow and there first, the aged.

§. X.

Of the aged.

Rules for
the aged.

*Nulla aetas
ad discen-
dum sera est
erubescat
senectus,
quæ se eru-
di non
patitur.
Ambros.
ad Symma-
chum.
The men.*

THe choise rules that respect the aged whether men or women wee finde gathered to our hands by the Apostle Paul to Titus Chap. 2. vers. 2. 3. 4. those in the second verse respect aged men, wherein euery word is a rule.

*The aged men must bee sober,
Grave, temperate, found in faith,
in charity, in patience.*

I Whereas it is too common a fault to old age, to bee bibbing, they are charged with sobriety, for aged men conscious of their infirmity, are ready to seeke strength in a more free vse of wine and strong drinke, needfull therefore is this watch word, and worthy to be set in the front.

2 Gravity is suiteable to
their

their age, an habit, gesture, speech and well composed manners fauoring thereof which may winne them respect and keepe authority ouer the youth; there should shine in old age a certaine Maiesticall dignity, which should cause the youth to hide themselves and bring on them a kinde of bashfulness.

3 Temperance, not testinelle, *Demeatlike*, nor hastinelle, and petrish pceiuitinelle, not wantonelle, which seene by youth maketh them more impudent in Lasciuiousnesse, and what more odious, then an old man playing the wanton, and expressing an incontinent hart, when coldnesse hath enervated his body, nor rashnesse, but all prudence.

4 Soundnesse in faith, in charitie, and patience, *the hoary head is a crowne*, if it bee found in the way of righteounnesse: old

T 3

age

*Temeritas
florentis iu-
ctatis, pro
denia se-
nectutis.
Cic. de se-
nectute.*

*Vidua est
virtus, quā
non pūen
tia firmat.
Pud. n. n. n.*

The wo-
ren.

*14. tach-
an isog
p. 1015.*

age is a sicknesse and full of infirmities which cannot be cured, How should they then seeke a sound heart and soule, & these three graces are the Summe of Christian perfection, faith to God in Christ, Charity to men, and patience to sustaine both, and to be as salt to preserve and relish both.

The aged women must bee in behauiour as becommeth holinesse, not false accusers, nor giuen to much wine, teachers of good things, and examples to young women, ver. 3. 4.

I Their behauiour must bee as becommeth godlinesse, this sexe in the whole habit of the body and outward carriage expresseth a great deale of leuity and pride euen to the graue, and scarce any thing saue religion and grace in the heart can perswade, euen when it hath perswaded them to put it off: (well were it, if it could perswade, euen when

when it hath perswaded them,) the Apostle therefore presseth this vpon them, telling that godlinesse must be seene in the behauour, the gate, and countenance, the apparell and fashion of apparell, the speech, the silence of ancient Matrones, should carry in the face of them a certaine dignitie of sacred comelinesse: the Grace in the heart and the godlinesse taught according to Christ in the Gospell, should be imprinted in the very speech, eye, face, gesture and garments.

2 They must not bee *false accusers*, Loquacity and babling is common with the aged of that sexe, and some of them, neuer thinke they haue beene eloquent, but when they haue told some tale to detract from others: hence it is that their meetings vsually spiced with these discourses are the fountaine of all discords and dissen-

tions among neighbours how much then should all Matrons suspect themselves in this point.

3 They may not be *given to much wine*, which incedde sets the tongue a flote, makes them forget the former godly behaviour, and giue examples that lead from modesty and honesty, this very vice hath made many aged women turne bawdes. See to it, I pray you, *Wine is a mocker, strong drinke is railing.*

in d.
wives in
most pla-
ces are
greiuously
diseased in
this case.

4 They must bee *teachers of good things*, not full of old wives tales, dotages of superstitious obseruations, storyes of miracles, loue songs, wanton tales, which is a disease that most old women are sicke of euen to death, whereby they infect the yonger sort, and are the cause of most euills found vpon them, Were it not fit for them to teach the yonger women

women to loue their Husbands, to loue their children, to be discrete and chaste and keeper at home with the like.

5 They must be *examples* to the young woman in all the following virtues which are required in them, as loue, chastity, discretion, &c.

These concerne the *Aged*, what concerns *young men* and *women* followeth.

§. XI.

Of the Youth.

THe remarkeable praise of young women and young men are deliuered in the same place, *Ti. 2. 4. 5. 6.*

Vpon young women should be found.

I Sobriety and prudence and moderation which chiefly in women should be shewed

T 5 in

Rules for youth.

The women.

in their apparell, therein what is and is not modest is taught in *1 Tim. 2. 9. 10.* Art in haire, gold and pearles vnlawfull as against sobriety, modestly, piety and good workes. Sobriety with faith sanctifies the paines of child bearing, *vers. 15.*

R-L

2 Loue to their Husband, and children, which preuent and deliver from all vnlawfull loue, and lust, as the preseruation of the young man from the bosome of a stranger, is to be rauisht with the loue of his wife, and to bee satisfied with her brestes alwaies. *Pro. 5.*

3 Discretion, the beauty of their beauty: and chastity or coniugall purity, their chiefest glory, next to Christ and faith in him.

4 Keepers at home, not gadders from house to house: their owne houses, their cloisters, and there the true *Nunnes*, or rather godly Matrones seruing God in their

their callings and conscionable discharge of them.

5 Good, i. meeke of spirit, gentle, amiable, apt and tendable, not brawling, bitter, talkative, and imperious.

6 Obedient to their Husbands: these things adorne their profession, and are of a winning and alluring nature.

Yong men are especially to looke to *Temperance*, that they be sober minded. This one vertue workes a cure (together with piety and godlinesse) vpon the hearts of young men: for it deliuers from all excelle, in recreations, in meate and drinke, in apparell, in passions of the minde, and in those things that respect continency and chastity: and in these, yong men are most faulty. Temperance in recreations, sees that wee sport not our selues with things vnlawfull; as chambering and wantonnesse, nor of ill fame, as
Cards

The men

Cards and Dice. It moderates the affections, that the heart be not stollen away by them, and gouernes the passions of anger, ioy, and the like, and requires a stint be put to them for the time, that recreation bee not made a vocation.

Temperance in meate and drinke, lookes to the quantity, that it oppresse not nature, and the quality, that it bee not with excessiue variety, and delicious fare *every day*, as it was with *Dines*, and the time, that wee *sit not at it*, as those that spend their time in Alehouses, and at their meales can sit three houres oft times: and the company, that it be not with wine bibbers and riotous eaters of flesh, *Proverbs 23.20.*

Temperance in apparell, looketh to comelinetle, shamefastnetle, thriftnetle, and godlinetle.

Temperance in passions of
the

the minde, is when feare, ioy, anger, sorrow, keepe measure, guided by reason and religion, and directed to some good end.

Temperance in things appertaining to chastity, respects the purity of thoughts, affection, words, deeds, in the state of single life or marriage: for there is a threefold chastity.

Of the Virgine.

Of the married person.

Of the Widdow.

These respect yonger men and women. These followeth virginity and widdowhood.

*Cōsiliū
Cōiugaliū
virginitatis
viduitatis.
Ambros.*

§. XII.

of the Virgin and Widdow.

Concerning Virgins of both sexes, wee haue receited from the Lord, onely these two dire-

Rules for
the Virgin.

directions.

1 That if any haue the gift of continency, either from the wombe, borne so, or by speciall grace and power ouer their owne will for the kingdome of Gods sake, hee abstaine from marriage, and vse that estate, as freer from distractions and trouble in the flesh.

2 That they vse the holy remedy of marriage if they haue a calling thereto; that is, if they cannot containe; for *it is better to marry, then to burne*; 1 Cor. 7.9. That ye may know what it is to burne, vnderstand there are three degrees of tentations to lust. The first is, when the assaults of concupiscence preuaile so, as to cast downe the will, and carry it captiue, so that the heart is on fire with concupiscence and vncleane thoughts; this is the worst kinde of burning. The second is, when the assaults of lust cannot winne full consent

sent of will, yet doe strike so forcibly vpon the soule, that they amaze it, and hurry it with a blinde violence, and disquiet the heart, and set it so out of frame, that they are vnfit for any holy duty. Both these are burnings which must be quenched by marriage, if they bee found with vs after the vse of watchings, fastings, and prayer. The third is, when we feele the motions of lust, but can so valiantly resist, that the true loue of chastity and shamefastnesse is not thrust out of our hearts, but wee abhorre all filthy and vncleane motions. These haue no calling yet to marry.

Concerning Widdowes, the Scripture speaketh expressly in one place, *1 Tim. 5*. Where they are cast by the Apostle into two ranks.

I Into such as were Widdowes indeede, truly destitute of house, husband, kindred, able

Rules for
the Widdow.

ble to helpe them, or to be hel-
ped by them, or children, or
meanes, who had not to trust
to but God, and continued in
supplications and prayers, day
and night. Who were aged 60.
yeeres, the wife of one man, well
reported for good workes, euen
workes of service; as lodging
strangers, washing the Saints
feet, visiting the sicke, &c. These
were to bee aided and relieved
out of the Churches treasury:
and the ministers and Deacons
were to haue speciall care of
them for their maintenance.

2 Into younger Widdowes,
and such as had friends to main-
taine them, these might not bee
put to the Church to main-
taine, lest shee should be burde-
ned, and not haue wherewith
to maintaine and relieue Wid-
dowes indeed.

And for the young Wid-
dowes, the rule is giuen in *verse*
14. and the reason of it in
verse

verse 15.

The rule is, that they marry, bring up children, guide the house, and giue no occasion to the aduersary to speake reprochfully.

The reason is, for some are already turned aside after Satan.

Here let the Church see on whom to bestow her reuenues and reliefe, and let Papists for euer be confounded, while they looke on their *Monasteries* and *Nunneries*, which feed vpon that which belongs not to them.

Thus haue I endeauoured to lay before all sorts the path which is called Holy. Let no sluggish Christian say, *A Lyon is in the way, a fell Lyon is in the path; for, no Lyon shall bee there, nor any rauenous beast shall goe vp thereon, it shall not bee found there: but the redeemed shall walke there, and the ransomed of the Lord shall returne and come (in this way) to Zion with songs, and euerlasting ioy vpon their heads: they shall ob-*
taine

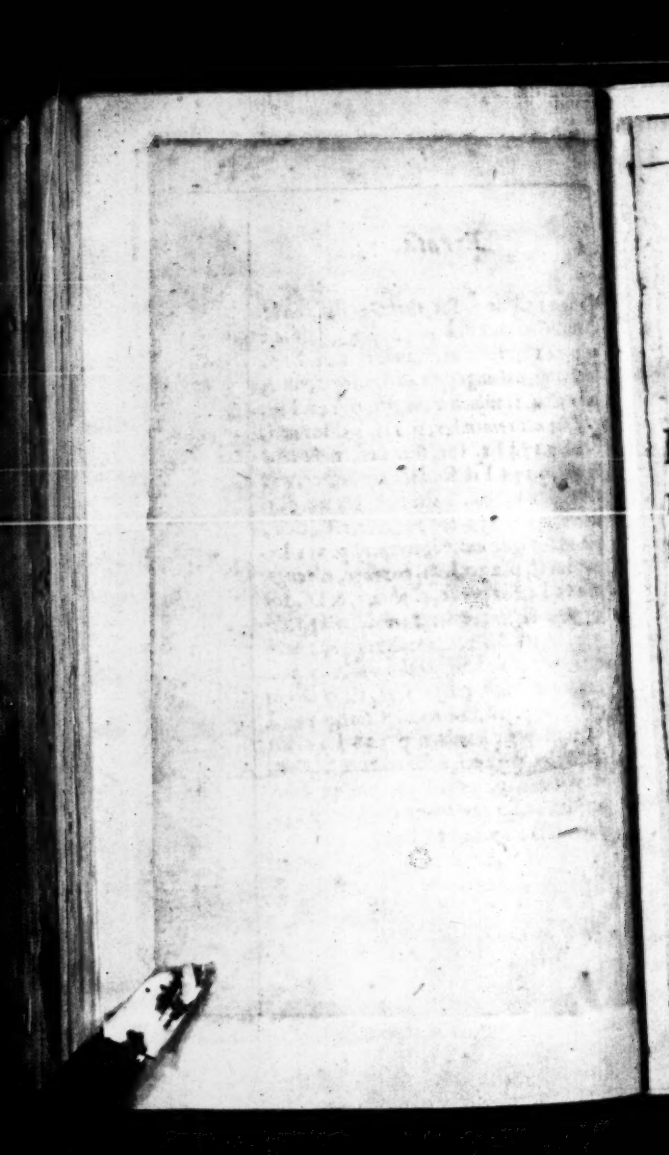
*taine ioy and gladnesse, and sorrow
and sighing shall flee away. Euen so
Amen Lord Iesus. So be it.*

*Thou meetest him that re-
ioyceth and worketh righ-
teousnesse, To thee be
glory for euer.*

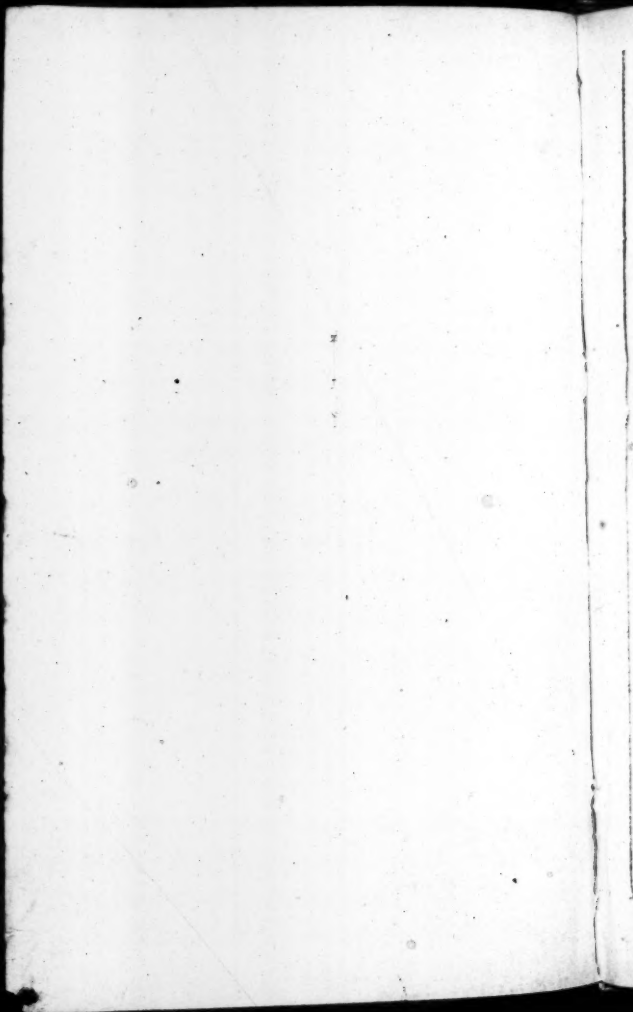
FINIS.

Errata.

PAGE 15. line 7. for, that God did, reade
that God that did. p. 30. l. 26. put out
or, p. 141. l. 22. for as, r. and, p. 143. l. 16.
for charge, r. change, p. 144. l. 7. for it, r. are,
p. 165. l. 4. r. which is the gift, p. 147. l. 14.
r. I doe not remember, p. 149 l. 5. for and,
r. end, p. 174 l. 1. for, that hee, r. he that
would, p. 175. l. 18. for into the desires, r. in
the desires, p. 196. l. the last, for word, r.
world, p. 204. l. 19. for patience, r. Patient,
p. 206. for ignorant, r. ignorance, p. 211. l. 1.
put out if, p. 230. l. 21. forrage, r. range,
p. 252. l. 4. for praise, r. pbrase, & l. 6. for
desying, r. besying, & l. 7. for descryng, r. de-
cryng, p. 266. l. 17. for will indure, r. will
not indure, p. 272. for willes, r. wiles, p. 301.
l. 19. for of death, grieses face, r. of deaths
gristly face, p. 312. l. 1. for care, r. cwe, p. 336. l.
21. for boyes, r. homines, p. 326. l. 16. for
the, r. thee, p. 327. l. 2. for couenant, r. Com-
mandement, p. 355. l. 20. put in Icha,
p. 360. l. 12. for conserue, r. construe, p. 349.
put out the 17. and 18 line.



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THE LIGHT OF FAITH:

AND,
WAY OF HOLINESSE.

Shewing

What to believe, and for what to
strive together, earnestly contend,
and suffer for in this contending age.

And how to live in all estates, conditi-
ons, and degrees of relation, accor-
ding to this faith.

*In both, delivering (as neere as might be, in the
life of Scripture phrase:) only things necessary,
as we meane to be saved, and avoiding
utterly things arbitrary, that di-
stract, rather then direct
a Christian.*

*Collected out of holy Scripture by an unworthy labourer in
Gods vineyard, RICHARD BIFIELD
Pastor in Long-Ditton, in Surrey.*

Esa. 35. 8.

*And an high way shall be there, and a way, and it shall be called
the way of Holinesse: the unclean shall not passe over it, but it shall
be for those: the way-faring men, though foales, shall not erre therein.*

London, Printed by T.H. for P.b. Stephens, and
Ch. Meredith, 1630.

31. 2. *Eccles.* 7. 28. 9. Chiloist-
nesse, *Eccles.* 10. 26. 10 Op-
pression, *Pro.* 28. 16. 11 Wilfull
inflexiblenesse, *Eccles.* 4. 13. 12
Alliance with the open ene-
mies of Gods truth. 2 *Chr.* 19. 2.
& 20. 35. 36. 37.

5 He must looke to these
vertues, *mercy and truth*, the best
court of guard, *Pro.* 20. 28. *Power*
ouer his passions, *Pro.* 25. 28. &
16 32. *Bounty*, as the prolonger
of his dayes, *Pro.* 28. 16. *Wise-*
dome to scatter the wicked and
bring the wheele ouer them,
Pro. 20. 26. *Temperance*, *Valor*,
Pro. 30. 31. *Secrecy* or reserued-
nesse, *Pro.* 25 3.

6 He must bestow his fauors
on the deseruing, *Pro.* 19 6. and
by no meanes exalt a *seruant*
ouer Princes, this is one of the
four things which the earth
cannot beare, *Pro.* 30 22. and
19 10.

7 Hee shall doe wisely
and safely in peace and warr.

If

if he doe all by Counsel, *Pro.*
24 6.

For his household both for
piety and policy, I persume not
to deliuer ought of mine, as nei-
ther durst I in any of the rest,
but shall content my selfe with
what is deliuered in the *Psalme*
101. Which presents all kings of
the earth with a perfect draught
of heavenly Government.

For his
Court.

He but giue the scelerion, or
Anatome, which will be found
excellent to behold: but much
more amiable, were it coue-
red with flesh and skinne. Yet
if any in high place shall chance
to looke on it, that same God
that gaue life to dead and dry
bones, that same God I say,
breath vpon these lineaments,
that life may enter into them.

Here is in this 101. *Psalme*,
a Prince taught of God.

For the manner of instruction,
1 In a third person, *Dauid*, on
whose heart was drawne this
sacred

sacred plat-forme, that none might conceiue it to bee some Platonickall Idea, and reiect it as vnattaineable, nor any take it for some meane piece, vnworthy a royall and braue spirit.

2 In a Psalme, that while it is sung, and the doctrine with warbling Notes, suits the heart through the eare, the spirit of gouernement and of God, that was on *Dauid*, might fall on him. A Psalme of *Dauid*.

For the *matter* taught :

The graces Royall, mercy and iudgement, which graces are caracteristicall to a King, the limits of his proceedings, the glory of gouernement, the qualifieurs of reformation:

The end and aime taken with a single eye, the glory of God, *verse 1.*

The rules for administration of royall power, whose ORDER teacheth,

1 That the rise must be at his
owne

owne person and spirit.

An euill man cannot bee a good King.

That his sentence may be diuine on the throne, Diuinity must be ingrauen on the doore posts of his soule, in the table of his heart,

2 That the next principall care must be for his house, lest from thence prophanenesse & wickednes goe forth ouer al the land.

3 Then soone shall hee set and see Church and State happy.

NATURE respecting,

Integrity, that it be whole, sincerity, that it be in truth.

HIMSELFE, that he
Keepe piety, a perfect way.

Prudence in a wise behauiour.

Vprightnesse, whose
Seate, the heart.

Nature, integrity that it bee whole.

Sincerity, that it be in truth.

Vse, walking in it.

Place

Place of exercise, the house, and of intirenesse, at home, as well as in forraigne dealing, in his house, as well as in Gods house.

All which must be followed, with

Patience, neuer in ought hastning the Lords decrees, or hastning to ill meanes.

With prayer, in a lowly dependance vpon God for assistance.

With an eye euer to his death, and the time of reckoning, when account must be giuen of the stewardship, *verse 2.*

That he *auoyde*

Presumption,

Idolatri, the thing of Beliall, which hath nothing to doe with Christ.

Apollacy, *verse 3.*

Frowardnesse of heart, wayward against God, and bitter towards man.

Acquaintance with lewd persons,

sons, and wicked things *verse 4.*

2 HIS COVRT.

Abandoning

The whispering Slaunderer,
verse 5.

The ambitious proud man,

The deceifull,

The Lyars, *vers. 7.*

Entertaining

The faithfull, the plaine-
hearted,

The godly, the vpright-liued.

Of these will he take

I For counsell,

With great choyce, his eye set
to the worke.

Looking to their fidelity and
piety, else wisdom is but
emptinesse in heart.

Babbling in word.

Folly in deed.

Taking of the Natiues, not
strangers, who cannot tender so
well the good of the State.

Men experienced in the af-
fares of that State.

Giuing them liberty to sit
with

with him in counsell, and to speake their consciences freely, *verse 6.*

2 For *service*, who is so fit as a man of a good conscience, that preferres vprightnesse in his wayes, before all things in the world.

3 HIS KINGDOME, the ciuill state, the Church.

Punishing malefactors with diligence, dispatch, constancy, and impartiality.

The end of all is the good of the Church and State, being the Lords rather then his, verse 8.

2 The duty of inferior Magistrates.

Hitherto of the supream Magistrate: all others are Gouvernours sent by him, the specialties of their dutie are contained in these following rules.

1 They must know the power giuen into their hands, that accordingly they may execute their office. Some haue a greater power, some a lesse, conferred vpon them, some in peace, some

some in warre, some Counsellors, some Senators and Iudges, &c. Some law-keepers, as Iustices; what euer the power entrusted to them bee, that must they vnderstand, that hee arrogate not what belongs not to him, and that hee neglect not what he ought to see to.

2 They must remember they are to giue account, as to God, so to the King: whose mouth, eyes, and hands they are.

3 Their characteristickall properties, and the verrues they should presse vnto, are these following.

1 Wisedome and vnderstanding, *Dent. 1. 13.* Gouvernment is the seeding and leading of the people: Hee that is Gouvernour, must bee provided of the instruments of a Pastor, thou must be experienced in the affaires thou wouldst mannage, that thou maiest leade the people by the discretion of thy hands. This is
the

the ability to apply the power that is in thy hands to the good of the State, as the matter shall require. Great is the good may come by such wise Magistrates: *By a man of understanding and knowledge, the state of the land shall be prolonged, Pro. 28.2.*

2 Courage and zeale, able valiant men must they be, masters over their passions, and stout in their places, *Exod. 18.21. Masters over their passions*, else rage will transport, fauour will bow, and every other passion of the heart beare sway to the perverting of iudgement, and blinding the eye of right reason.

Courage also needfull here, if any where, for it is thy part to take the prey out of the Lyons mouth, to rescue the innocent made a prey; to maintaine the right of the fatherlesse, *Iob 29.17.* It is thy part, without feare of mans face, equally to impart iustice to all: it is thy part to rise



vp against the monsters of the
time, Drunkards, Blasphemers,
Swearers, Fornicators, Idle per-
sons, and the like. What hero-
icke spirit hadst thou need of, to
stand in the streame, and turne
the current of the time? Is it a
soft, timorous, sheepish spirit; is
it not an vndaunted heart that
beseemes you? Stirre vp thy spi-
rit, contend for God, for thy
Country, for thy King, for thy
charges good. Would any stay
the sweet streames of iustice from
running downe in the streetes?
pray with *Nehemiah*, *O God,*
strengthen my hands, Neh. 6.9.11.
Doth any offender aske, *is it*
peace? answer with that cou-
ragious, *what peace so long as thy*
wickednesse remaines? and when
thou findest the mistresse of dis-
order, the mystery of the knot of
wickednesse in the place where
thou art: if it scorne thy proce-
dings, cry *who is on my side, who?*
Let not her painted face allure

Q

or

or entice, cry *throw her downe,* and then trample her vnder feet, *2 King. 9. 22.* Doe great ones offend, contend euen with *Nobles,* and let them feele the dinte of thy sword, *Neb. 13.* dost thou thinke of the trouble; *Ease slaies the foolish,* and delicacy is not to be looked for in gouernement, dost thou feare oppositions? *Deale couragiously,* and the Lord shall be with the good, *2 Chr. 19. 11.* So shall the wicked feare, the godly loue, and all reuerence thee, but if not, thou and thy authority will be contemned, and kicked against by euery worne.

3 The Feare of God, whose is the iudgement, who sits with them in the iudgement, *2 Chro. 9. 6. 7. Exod. 18. 21.* What dost thou a Ruler in *Israel,* without religion? God sitteth in the assembly of Gods, and fearest thou not him? Thou canst not doe iustice, that carest not for religion; well is the vniust Iudge de-

described by our Sauour in the parable, *he feared not God, neither regarded man*, Luc. 18. 4. But who is the Magistrate that feares God?

Hee that seareth nothing but the offence of God, not the face of man.

Be not like
Gallio.
Act. 18. 12.

He whose care is to promote religion and to doe good to the house of God, *Neh. 13. 14.*

He whose conscience leadeth him to the duty he oweth, without looking on what will follow: that he refers to God.

He that dares not iustifie the wicked, and condemne the righteous, *Pro 24. 25.*

He that dares not violate the band of his oath.

Hee that dares not vse his power; or rather, abuse it, as an instrument to wrecke his priuate reuenge, nor despise the poorest vnder his rule, nor wry for affection, nor respect a poore man in his cause, nor follow a

multitude to doe euill, *Exod. 23.*
2. 3.

Hee that ruleth as one that
must giue account of his power.

He to whom that is as impos-
sible which he may not doe, as
that which he cannot doe.

Hee that thinkes nothing im-
possible to doe which his place
requireth.

4 Louers of truth they should
be, *men of truth*, sisting out the
truth, standing for the truth, ha-
ting tale bearers, prompters, and
sycophants, the false pleadings
of vnconscionable Counsellors,
the iugling conueiances of At-
turneyes, and bringing iudge-
ment to the ballance.

τὸ δι' αὐτοῦ,
quasi di-
rector: δι-
αμέσῳ, per
medium
transiens.

5 Iustice which carrieth an
equall hand in all causes and ca-
ses, it heareth *causes* speake, not
persons, it knoweth not bribery
against, nor *for* the innocent; it
shaketh his hands from such
gaines, it hath both eares open,
but neuer an eare to lyes; it dares
not

not say with Caine, *Am I my brothers keeper?* It casts out pity and fauour, it hath a bended brow on the whisperings of a great neighbour; it feares to bee accessary, by admitting needlesse suits, protracting iust suits, and rash imposition of oathes; it scornes to looke at displeasure, reuenge, or recompence; in a word, as a iust law is an heart without affection, an eye without lust, a minde without passion, a treasurer which keepeth for every man what he hath, and distributeth to every man what he ought to haue: so is a iust Ruler.

6 Hatred of couetousnesse, as the roote of all euill, as the canker of all the former vertues, a right hand full of bribes, hath a left hand full of mischief for his companion. And is it not abominable, that a slaue to *Mammon* should Lord it ouer men? to set your hearts against it, re-

member what *Paul* calls it, *filthy lucre*.

4 Remember the end of your ordination and mission, which is, for the *punishment of euill doers*, and for the *praise of them that doe well*, 1 Pet. 2. 14. Thus yee carry not the sword in vaine, Rom. 13. 4.

So farre the Magistrates duty: now to the duty of the Subiect.

The sub-
iects duty.

The Subiects duty is contained in these.

1 Honour, Rom. 13. 7. For they are *powers*; the Sunne and Starres shining in the firmament of the State; they are Gods, both as Gods deputies and Vice-royes; and as they beare his image in authority and souerainty, speake not euill then of *dignities*; conserue their actions in the better part, feare and reuerence them, and bee thankfull for them, Eccles. 10. 20.

2 Obedience, Tit. 3. 1. knowing that God is the author of
Magi-

Magistracy, *Rom. 13.1.* and Magistracy is euer good, euen when the *Magistrate* is euill. Great also is the good by Magistracy receiued; publique peace and perfection, that wee might enioy temporall things in safety, and follow our callings in quiernesse, and a receptacle for the Church, where shee may lodge, as in an Inne; and if they be Gods that are in power, they are the very *nursing fathers, and nursing mothers* of the Church.

3 Loyalty, whereby wee resolve and endeauour to the utmost of our power, to preserve and vphold the persons, rights, prerogatiues, crowne and dignities of Princes.

4 Maintenance, paying tribute, *Rom. 13.7.* So did our Saviour, *giving to Caesar that which is Caesars.*

5 Subiection and submission, *2 Per. 2 13. Rom. 13.1.*

To their lawes, punishments,

iniuries, as *Danid* and *Christ*, and the *Apostles*, submitted to the in-
iurious dealing of *Saul*, *Pilate*,
and the *Tyrants*, when perhaps
they could haue made resi-
stance.

6 Prayer, 2 *Tim.* 2. 1.

And all this.

To all sorts of Magistrates; to
the King as supream; to Gouver-
nours sent by him, 1 *Pet.* 2.
13. 14.

To euery of their ordinances,
though humane, if not contrary
to Gods word, for there wee are
to obey God rather then men,
and be it his commands bee in
point of Gods worship, so farre
as belongs to the circumstances,
How and when, being in things
indifferent in their owne na-
ture, and that he also professe to
disclaime all opinion of holi-
nelle, worship, merit, and neces-
sity, there must we be subiect.

And all this

For the Lords sake, and for
con-

conscience sake, *Rom.* 13. 1 *Pet.* 2. and not onely for teare, with cheerefulnesse.

Our bodies and goods at their disposing, not our soules and consciences.

Without suspition of them, or euill thoughts.

And all this by all subiects:
as,

Though we be Christians, and the Magistrates Pagans:

Though we be strangers while we are within their gates.

Though Church-men, *Rom.* 13. 1. euen euery soule.

And in all, be sure thou meddle not with those that are giuen to change, or the seditious. *Pro.* 24. 22. But feare thou the Lord and the King, and put not forth thy selfe in the presence of the Prince, nor stand in the place of great men, *Pro.* 25. 6. 7. But if thou be a Courtier, some particular rules must be added.

1 Look after wisdom, without

Q. 5 which,

The Courtier.

which, thou wilt bring shame
euen vpon the face of Maieſty,
Pro. 14.35. This true wiſedome
is founded on the true feare of
God, and is attained by medita-
tion in Gods ſtatutes, *Pſ. 119.13.*
This wiſedome will doe that
which riches and diligence, or
remoue from his preſence, will
not, euen pacifie the wrath of a
King, which is as meſſengers of
death, *Pro. 16.14. Eccleſ. 8.3.*

2 Let righteousneſſe and grace
be in their lippes, proceeding
from the vnſained loue thou
beareſt to pureneſſe of heart.
Theſe are the *delight of Kings*,
theſe draw the loue of Kings,
Pro. 16.13. & 22.11.

3 Diligence in thy buſneſſe
will make roome for thee in the
Kings preſence, *Pro. 22.29.*

4 If thou haue by ignorance,
or againſt thy will offended thy
Lord and maſter, ruſh not
headily to what may enrage
him, leſt thou ſinne againſt thine

owne

owne soule: but by long-for-
bearance and *soft answers*, shew
thy patience: this hath eloquence
to perswade, and a secret force to
breake the bones, Pro. 20. 2. & 25.

15. Beware how thou stand in
an euill thing for he doth what-
soever pleaseth him, *Eccles. 8. 3.*

5. Improue thy power, though
to hazard of place and life; if the
matter so require, for the good
of Gods Church and religion,
after the famous examples of
Hester, chap. 4. 16. and *Nehemi-
ah, chap. 1. 11. & 2. 1. 2. 3 4 5.*

If thou art an Ambassador,
there is requisite,

I Wisedome and prudence, to
know thy place and employ-
ment, and how to apply it to the
occasions, and this wisdome
guided by piety, *He that sendeth
a message by the hand of a foole, cut-
teth off the feet, and drinketh dam-
mage, Pro. 26 6.* Eleazar, Abra-
hams seruant may be the pattern
for them in this point, and those

that

The Am-
bassador.

that follow, Gen. 24.

2 Faithfulnesse in the businesse committed to him, it is health, & refreshing to the soule of him that sent him, *Pro. 25. 13.*
 & 13. 17.

3 Expedition and speed, when the desire commeth, it is a tree of life, but hope deferred, maketh the heart sicke, *Pro. 13. 12.*
As vineger to the teeth, and as smoake to the eyes, so is the slug-gard to them that send him, Pro. 10. 26.

The
 Council-
 cellor of
 State.

If a Counsellor of State, these speciall directions.

1 Let piety bee at the right hand of policy, neuer giue aduice to strengthen the hands of thy soueraigne, by enterprizing any euill action, as did *curst Achitophel*, 2 *Sam. 16. 21. 22.* Neither aduise thou against the publique good of the people, as if a King were not absolute, that rendred their grieuances, as did *Rehoboams* greene-headed Statesmen,

men, 2 King. 12. 10. 11.

2 See thou giue a right answer, and seasonable, euery one then will kisse thy lippes, and thy word fitly spoken, will bee like apples of gold with pictures of siluer, *Pro. 24. 26. & 25. 11.*

3 Be acquainted well with the Histories of the old Testament, and the menaces of the Prophets which threaten *Nationall* plagues against *Nationall* sinnes, that those sinnes and their spreadings may be wisely discerned and prevented: and account it the chiefest part of thy wisdom, not proudly or scornefully to obserue those threatnings written in Scriptures, or pressed by Gods Ministers: *Salomon* saith, *scornefull men bring a city into a snare, but wise men turne away wrath, Pro. 29. 8.* Sure it is the Lord neuer brought a sweeping iudgement on a people, that once he hath taken for his owne by couenant,
but

but the same might haue beene foreseene in the warnings of conscionable Ministers, that ambitiously seek not themselues, if their admonitions had beene obserued.

4 Seeke the good of the oppressed, and thinke not of excuses to withdraw thy helping hand. *If thou forbear to deliuer them that are drawne to death, and those that are ready to be slaine; if thou saiest, behold we know not; doth not he that pondreth the heart, consider it? and hee that keepeth thy soule, doth not he know it? and shall not hee render to euery man his workes?* Pro. 24. 11. 12.

5 In all determinations, cast first for compassing the meanes, readily to bring them about: *Prepare thy worke without, and make it fit for thy selfe in the field, and afterwards build thine house,* Pro. 24. 27.

These concerne the Magistrate and Subject, the essentiall parts

parts of a Common-wealth: we descend next to the family, and there first, forme the *Husband and Wife*.

§. III.

Of the Husband and Wife.

THe first couple in the family, in order of nature, and in the erection of a family, is the *Husband and Wife*: where duties of soure sorts concur to their well-being.

Fundamentall.

Mutuell, in which both stand equally charged.

Particular, which both owe a part.

Such as arise of these.

I The *fundamentall* duties, concerne their holy comming together, which ought primarily to bee heeded, for matching together according to Gods

The duties of the husband and wife.

Officia.

Fundamentalia.

Mutua.

Particularia.

Resultantia

Which are

I *Fundamentall.*

ordinance, we may depend vpon him, for a blessing on his owne ordinance, whereas a godlesse enterance brings necessarily (vnlesse God by an high hand direct it) misery and manifold inconueniences, together with the wrath of God: what then are these duties?

1 One man must haue but one woman at once, nor one woman more then one man, thus in the institution of marriage, *Gen. 2. 24.* Vpon which the Prophet *Malachie* comments thus: *Did he not make one; yet had he the residue of the spirit: and wherfore one? that he might seeke a godly seede: therefore take heed to your spirit and let none deale treacherously against the wife of his youth. For the Lord the God of Israel saith that hee hateth putting away. Mal. 2. 15. 16.* and our Sauiour readeth it. *They two shall be one flesh:* and the Apostle *Paul* calls it the *Law of the Husband* or of the wife. *Rom. 7. 2.*

2. There

2 There must be obserued a sufficient distance in blood, by those that enter this estate, that the mariage be not incestuous, so the degrees forbidden are set downe in *Lev. 18.*

3 Equality in religion is on both hands to be looked to, that we be not *unequally yoked with unbeleeuers*: and equality may be extended also to age, estate and dispositions, that to the being, this latter to the welbeing of mariage. *2 Cor. 6. 14.*

4 Freedome from the law of another husband or wife, as that she be not the betrothed or vniustly diuorced wife of another man.

5 The Consent of parties, that the match be not forced, and of the *Parents or Guardians*, that the match be not stollen,

6 The avoydance of persons infamous or sorely diseased with the Leprosie, the French Poxe or the like:

These

These rules let all obserue that would lay an happy foundation of a holy family, respecting their owne or their posterities good: whereas he that dare ouer-leape these bounds, and breake into holy wedlocke, may expect the curse of God, without repentance staying his hand lifted vp.

2 Mutuall.

2 The *mutuall* duties of husband and wife are

1 Matrimoniall fidelity, that *he play not the baggage* with the wife of his youth, and that she forsake not the guide of her youth nor forget the Couenant of her God. *Mal. 2. 15. Pro. 2. 17.*

2 Matrimoniall loue,

3 Due beneuolence, the one not defrauding the other, vlesse it be with consent and that for a time, that they may giue themselves to prayer, lest Satan tempt them for their incontinency, *1 Cor. 7. 3. 4. 5.*

3 The

3 The particular duties : 3 Particular.
and so the duties of the Husband first, are these,

1 Cohabitation, dwelling with her as a man of knowledge: *dwell with her*, not dwell with drunkards, whores, spend-thrifts gamesters, not spend thy dayes in tippling houses and tauernes, no, nor euer or most an end in thy neighbours house. And dwell with her *as a man of knowledge*, for prudence becomes him to whom dominion and rule is giuen, neither is it permitted to them, but on condition, that they wisely gouerne them: for seest thou a man not able to rule himselfe, how shall he rule his wife? Where should knowledge reside but in the head? else may we say with the wolfe in the fable * *o quale sine cerebro caput?* Know then, thy authority ouer thy wife is not tyrannicall, knowledge is opposed to tyranny, passion, testinelle

The husbands duty.

* O what a head without braines

nelle, which distempers of heart it easily suppresses: but that barbarous imprudency which knowes how to define of nothing aright is the cause of arrogancy, tyranny and iniurious dealing.

2 Honour to the wife *as to the weaker vessel and as one that is or may be coheire of the grace of life with thee, as the helpe giuen thee of God, thy onely like, and now as by creation, so by conjunction in Matrimony, thine owne flesh*: not trampling on her because the weaker, but therefore putting on her the more abundant honour: this is done.

I By vsing her as thy companion, thy glory, with all signes of estimation according to her rancke in the family, and her relation to thee, respecting her as the Lord gaue her to be, thy helpe, thy like, thy companion in life. I Cor. 11. 7.

2 By couering her infirmities,

ties, in Giuing soft Answers in her waiwardnesse, and shewing her her fault afterwards. Forbearing to speake to her disgrace before others.

3 By pleasing her in what euer may be to her edification. I Cor. 7.33.

4 By suffering thy selfe to be intreated, admonished and aduised by her in cases reasonable and good, Gen. 21.12. whose aduise would be good, for God hath framed her tearefull and thee stout, and resolute, her suspecting all dangers, and thee looking to thy attempts, not to light obiections, which sometimes not regarded are the greatest ouerthrowes to weighty vndertakings.

5 By entrusting her with such things as are meet and her gifts are fit for in the family and in thy estate, not committing them to seruants or others before

fore her. *Pro. 31. 11.*

6 By yeelding her freely all due prailes *Pro. 31. 28. 29.*

And that both these may bee performed, heare a third duty.

3 Loue, the character of a good husband, chiefly required, wherein the man is ready soonest to erre, that which maketh his authority sweet and amiable, and best framing the wife to a cheerefull yeelding of her reuerend subiection to her husband. Herein fashion thy heart to all affectionatenesse, *erre thou in her loue continually* saith Solomon, *Pro. 5. 19.* Reioyce with her, all the dayes of thy vaine life. *Ecclef. 9. 9.* Be not bitter to her in words, quarrelous, testy, passionate, reproachfull for her infirmities or deformities, nor in deeds in discourteous vsage, vniust restraint, and blowes. *Col. 3. 19.* but nourishing and

and cherishing her as thine own flesh: and sending her soules good by counsell and comfort.

4 Providence in two things

1 In maritall protection, *Ruth.*

*regula
uxoria.*

3.9.

2 In procuring necessities for the wife *Esa. 28. 3.* According to ability, so laboring in his calling that hee may provide for her while he liues, and leaue her somewhat when he dyes.

5 Piety, going before her in all holinesse and godlinesse; cheifely,

In prayer in the family, *1 Tim. 2.8.* by which our meats and labours are sanctified and without which the family is in danger of Gods high displeasure, *Ier. 10. 25.* and he himselfe beareth the brand of a prophane Atheist *Psal. 14. 4.* of the lets and hinderances of this duty hee must especially beware, *1 Pet. 3. 7.*

In family instruction, *Gen. 18.*

19. *Psal.* 78. 2. 3. 4. *Deut.* 6 6. yet not intruding into the Ministers office, as taking vpon him to expound further then the recitall of what he hath learnt, and the application of plaine texts, to the necessities of the family, the places before alledged tell wherein this duty lieth.

These are the duties of the Husband more especially, the duties of the wife are these.

The wifes
duty.

1 Obedience in all things, subiection to her owne husband 1 *Pet.* 3. 1. *Tit.* 2. 5. *Ephe.* 5. 22. This is the Character of a good wife; to be wise, prudent, chaste, rich, beautifull, louing, yea religious. without obedience is not pleasing to God, nor agreeable to nature. This subiection is due to him, be he poore or rich, if she were a Lady & he an Husbandman, *Vashti* the *Empresse* is not exempted in this point, *Hest.* 1. 12. 20. She must Submit to his directions, 2 *King.* 4. 22. *Ephes.* 5

23. and to his restraints about diet, apparell, and companie, *Gen. 3. 19.* so subject that she desire to please him. *1 Cor. 7. 34.*

2 Honor, as to her superior and head, *1 Cor. 11. 3.*

In giuing reuerent titles, *1 Pet. 3. 6.*

In being his image or his glory, bearing forth the amiable and praise-worthy qualities that are in him, and bearing her selfe according to his degree and place at home & abroad. *1 Cor. 11. 7.* and representing his authority in the family in his absence.

In liuing without suspicion, making the best construction of his doubtfull actions: *Michal* offended in misinterpreting *Davids* dancing before the Arke.

In leauing to him the secrets of his publike imploiment, keeping her to her owne measure for domesticke affaires, especial-

R

ly